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CHICAGO
Rialto Bld.
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MARCH 18, 1899.

No. 11

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN.
Recording Thermometers, Pressure Gauges and
Electrical Instruments. Thermometers for Cold Storage
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SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, PELTS.

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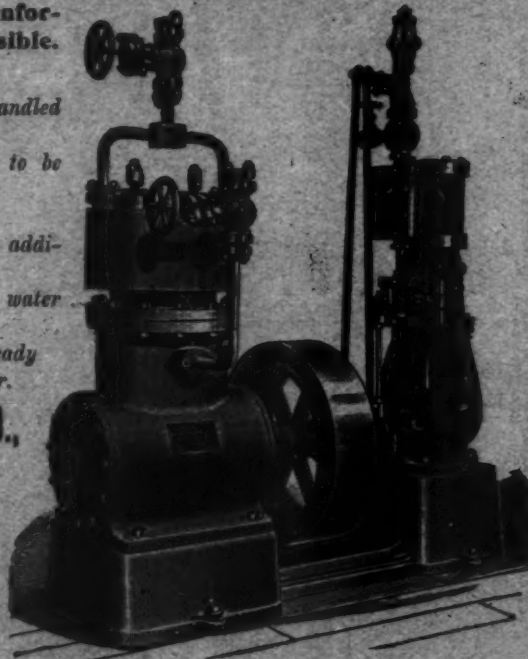
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For Export and
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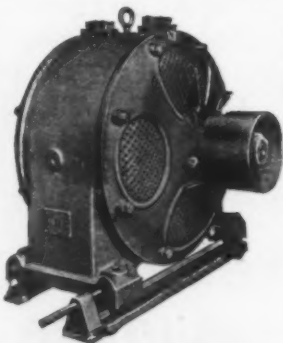
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Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
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Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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- Lard (European Buyers of).**
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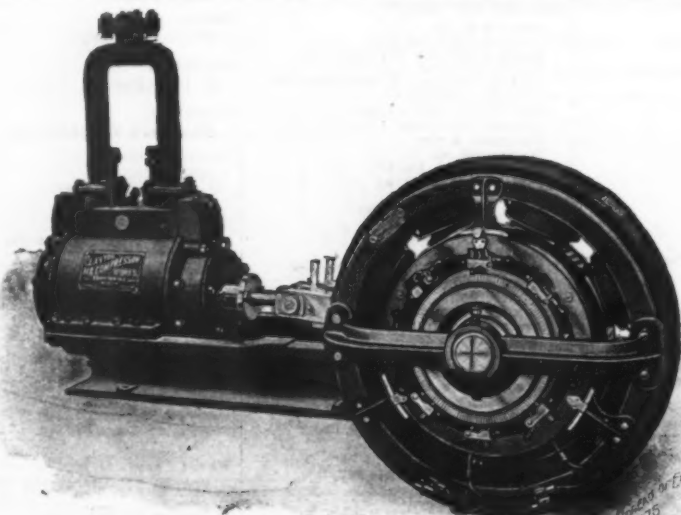
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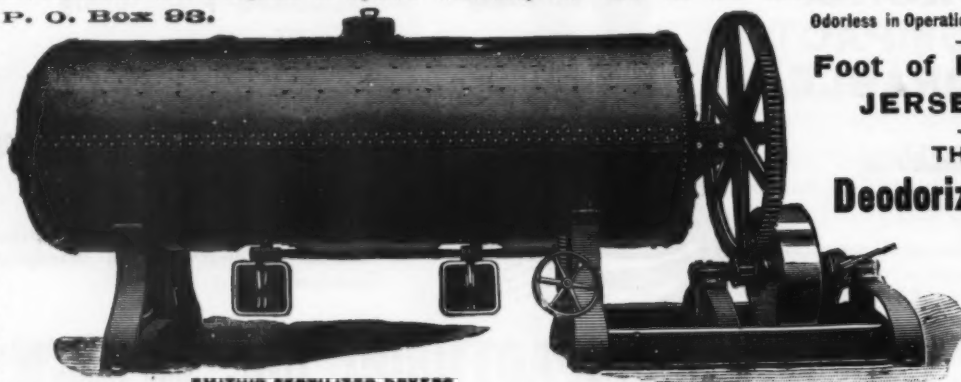
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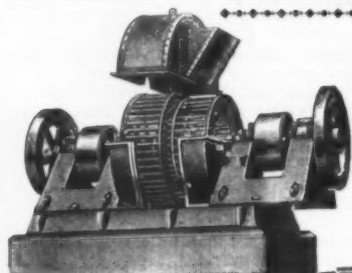
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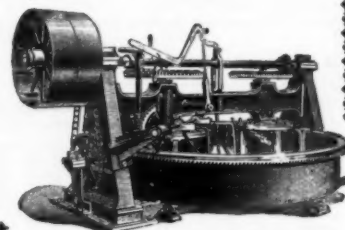
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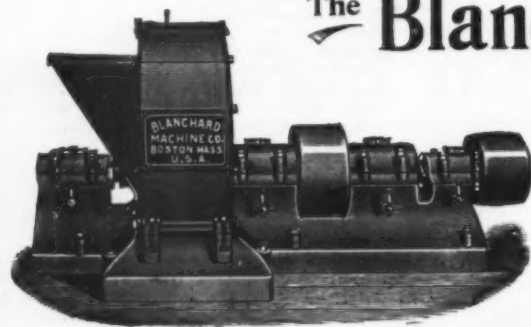
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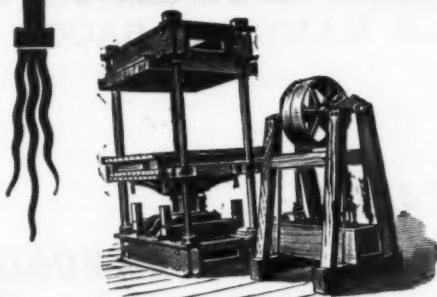
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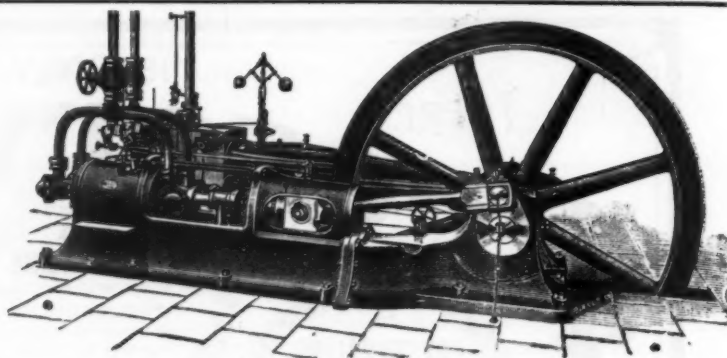
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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PROGRESS IN RECIPROCITY.

Official news given out from the Department of State confirms our repeated statement that the negotiations for reciprocity treaties with Germany, France and Great Britain show decided progress. It is quite evident that the present policy of expansion adopted by the American Government proved to be absolutely incompatible with the Chinese Wall policy of which the President used to be the most pronounced spokesman. Give and take, this simple proposition of every day's life, penetrates not less a nation's commercial life. We cannot reasonably expect to see our products welcomed in foreign countries, when we deliberately exclude the products of those countries from our own markets, and vice versa. If we are bound to continue a high protective tariff for the benefit of the same "infant industries" which are strong enough to conquer the world's markets, or perhaps only for the fulfilment of anti-election pledges, we necessarily have to mitigate the iniquities of that tariff by reciprocity arrangements with foreign nations.

The authority granted to the President by the Dingley law to make reciprocity treaties is limited to two years from July 24, 1897, the day when the law became operative. Within the next three months, therefore, the present negotiations have to be concluded, if the simple and quick way of using said authority shall at all be utilized. After July 24 of this year negotiations for special treaties, it is true, may still be continued under the general authority granted by the Constitution to the President by and with the consent of the Senate. But the legislative machine which could make such treaties operative, would unavoidably work very much slower, and the needed relief, would be considerably delayed. The utmost energy and skill, therefore, have to be concentrated on the next few months, in order to take advantage of the existing opportunities of a speedy relief for our commerce. Take, for instance, France, where Germany, England, Russia and many other exporting countries have enjoyed for years the advantages of the "minimum" tariff, averaging about 25 per cent. lower duties than the United States, which has hitherto declined to grant concessions to French products, thereby excluding its own products from a rich consumer. Make haste, gentlemen, and do not allow monopolists in sugar or other articles to prevent any longer, by defeating the final conclusion of much needed reciprocity treaties, the decided advantage to be gained for our whole export trade.

The packinghouse year began March 1. The month, to date, shows an increase in the slaughter of hogs over last year, but a small one. Kansas City experienced a loss; South Omaha made up half of that loss with its increase. Chicago just about evens herself. The balance of the deficiency, and the eventual net increase of 6,000 head, is made up by other stockyards over the country. This indicates a larger home or foreign demand.

SUPPLEMENT THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

That the U. S. Consular Service with a few noted exceptions is woefully lacking in efficiency is no longer denied. The prevailing system of changing consular officers with change of administration works so much more harm, as the appointees to a large extent lack the special education necessary for the efficient discharge of the difficult and important services to be rendered; most of all, they lack knowledge of the language spoken in the country where they are presumed to represent and to promote American interests. About half of the term of the Consul is naturally taken up before he gets in any way acquainted with the conditions surrounding his office, and when he has hardly commenced to become actually useful his efficiency is hampered by the imminent danger of his removal. For years, the reform of our consular service has been before Congress, urged by the friends of good administration. It is before the present administration, but the spoilsman may succeed in preventing that reform in the future, as they have done in the past.

Under such circumstances, it appears of urgent necessity, especially in times of commercial expansion, to at least supplement the consular service by special agents of the government. Even such European governments which demand the careful special education of their consular officials find it necessary to detail special agents who are peculiarly adapted for the purpose of their mission to study pressing subjects of a technical or of a trade nature. The antipodean governments keep special government agents constantly moving about the world. It may be a fruit agent to study growth, markets, conservation and quality of crops. It may be a cold storage agent studying methods and possible markets. It may be live stock, and meats—their markets and possibilities. It may be lumber or any individual industry. Reports from such persons have certainly more value than the mass of routine reports filed in and published by the Department of State. There can be no doubt that the supplementing of the existing consular service with such an auxiliary special agent system would be a great benefit to the American trade.

THE VOTE OF THE N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

By a vote of four to one three of the amendments proposed by the Board of Trustees of the New York Produce Exchange were rejected while a fourth amendment enjoyed the distinction of being rejected by only a majority of three to one. The most gratifying feature of the vote was the fact that more than 1,300 votes have been cast, manifesting a revival of interest in the future of the important institution which can but be accepted as a sure sign of favorable prospects of a more healthful development. The anomaly of a marked depreciation in the value of memberships of a leading exchange in the American metropolis has evidently inspired the members with a determination for much more radical

measures than were proposed by the Board of Trustees, who on its part, however, acted wisely first to feel its way.

There is not the slightest doubt that the important reform will not be permitted to rest with this week's tentative vote. Much talent has been aroused by this vote, but remained naturally limited to circulars, both prosaic and poetical, pictorial and without pictures. This great talent which was awakened from a long and dreary slumber is bound to make itself felt very soon. Something tangible will have to be done and shown lest the old rot continues and both old and young members succumb to the burden of growing assessments. The National Provisioner sincerely hopes that the next early step will lead to an abolishment of the totally mistaken policy which permits non-members by renting seats at merely nominal figures, to acquire all commercial benefits and to assume no burdens of a member. This change is distinctly indispensable as the first step for furnishing natural and sound conditions for reforms in the gratuity system. Let it be carried out at once, and then we may talk further on the subject.

"HOOF" VERSUS "FROZEN" ARMY BEEF.

Those who advocate "beef on the hoof" in lieu of refrigerated beef for a United States Army operating against an enemy beyond our mainland, while at the same time insisting upon food free from infection, forget that the purchase and indiscriminate slaughter of uninspected and noxious herds in camp as they are needed gives the soldier a meat of uncertain quality, while at the same time contaminating the air and surroundings with offal and refuse which can, in no sense, conduce to the health of a large army. Forage cattle—supposing that the country in which operations are conducted is sufficiently friendly and sufficiently able to supply the needed herds—are more or less diseased. Inspection of forage cattle by army surgeons at the front is almost an unheard of thing. We understand that the cattle supplied to Gen. Miles at Porto Rico were simply purchased "on the hoof," and slaughtered without any further inspection of them than a mere trade glance. These may or they may not have been diseased. Fortunately, the Porto Rican cattle have a reputation for health, though lean and tough. We are not now, in any sense, discussing the merits of warm and cold flesh. In the Cuban campaign we landed in an unfriendly and a desolated country. The enemy lay in front of us, and the sea lay in our rear. Under these circumscribed conditions we could never have secured Cuban cattle in sufficient numbers to have sustained even half of our force around Santiago, provided the country afforded them.

It has been suggested that these cattle be shipped there alive from America. Gen. Miles even fathered such a suggestion. As it was, we could not secure transports enough to carry our troops and the closer packed cured and refrigerated foods, much less live cattle to feed them. Transportation would have been

needed to have taken over provender for these stock to maintain them while they awaited slaughter. The country around Santiago is not a pastoral country. A slaughterhouse in the camp would have been a pest. These cattle could not be driven to the front and slaughtered on the firing line, while their fresh carcasses meat would have spoiled more easily than refrigerated or frozen meat under tarpaulin in the same climate.

Looking at the situation with all its surroundings, we cannot resist the conclusion that the advantage is largely in favor of canned components and refrigerated meat. The supply of refrigerated meat affords a more certain opportunity for examining the living animal to be slaughtered; a better selection and an easier supervision of the supply thus obtained at the slaughtering establishments and freezing works. Having attended to these details the garrison food subsequently distributed is of known quality and of more certain innocuousness. By this method there is easier handling and less cost for the food supply, for the factory allows for the saving in the by-products in figuring on carcass stuff, while with camp stock these are a dead loss.

The root of the disease of tuberculous cattle is the weak lungs of imported stud stock. These are taken to the rigors of our Northern climate where their delicate systems and sensitive lungs invite the disease which is transmitted; or a weakling offspring that is readily attacked by the severe winter, is the result. Imported herds are very susceptible to disease. Cattle from warm climates should be brought into colder latitudes under very careful conditions. They should be as carefully acclimated before exposing to the winter. This is especially true of the dairy herds of which the delicate Jersey and Alderney breeds form such a large part. The evil to the public from these lurks in the milk. Many of these cattle die of lung troubles.

The effort to kill the Barren Island garbage plant by legislation raises the alternative question, "Where shall such a plant exist?" A crematory plant of this kind is necessary for the health of the people of a large city. We do not say that it should remain at Barren Island if a less objectionable place can be found. Any location near the city will meet with objection from residents near it. To place it at a distance involves the question of transportation either by land or sea. An unpleasant incident to either of these alternatives would be the malodorous scents which would perfume the air. Any way one views it such a plant is a necessity and a nuisance. Barren Island is certainly an unpleasant neighbor.

Many foreign indent or commission merchants are in New York trying to arrange to handle American oleo, tallow, meats and provisions, on the other side. These personal inquiries are hopeful signs of future business. The packinghouse by-product is noiselessly winning its way to the markets and the mouths of the Old World. Our cattle are healthier, generally, than the European herd. It follows, then, that the products of all kinds from these herds must be vastly more hygienic than from those.

OUR FEBRUARY EXPORTS.

Our February exports corrected to March 9, show much happier results than our exporters had hoped to expect in view of passing and of recent events.

Our shipments of live cattle have fallen off 50 per cent, both in quantity and in price, for February, 1899, from the same month of last year. The total shipments show, for February, 1898, 37,136 head, valued at \$3,239,098; 1899, 19,015 head, valued at \$1,718,014. For the eight months preceding 1898, 279,783 head of a total value of \$25,312,600; 1899, 197,141 head, worth \$17,900,419.

Live hogs, though a small item, experienced an increase for February of this year over the corresponding month of last year, as well for the preceding eight months of the year. We exported, in February, 1898, 426 hogs, worth \$4,349; February, 1899, 994 head, valued at \$6,678. For the eight months previous the shipments were: 1898, 4,566 head, worth \$29,392; 1899, 6,000, worth \$35,349.

Beef products varied but little. The general result was a slight increase which is gratifying in view of the present domestic controversy over army inefficient handling of the camp ration. In February, 1898, we shipped abroad 2,721,174 pounds of canned beef of a value of \$238,133, and last month, 2,674,046, worth \$235,056. The quantities for the preceding eight months of each year stood: 1898, 27,974,541 pounds, worth \$2,459,890; 1899, 28,159,251 pounds, valued at \$2,575,237. A slight gain both in quantity and price realized.

The export of fresh beef showed a very slight falling off. February shipments were, for 1898, 22,781,564 pounds, valued at \$1,932,919; 1899, 22,639,692 pounds, at \$1,880,263. For the preceding eight months, 1898, 183,038,857 pounds valued at \$15,104,409; 1899, 171,401,487 pounds worth \$14,364,440.

Salted beef increased both in quantity and total value. In February there went out, 1898, 3,420,431 pounds, worth \$195,307; 1899, 2,892,882 pounds at \$157,915. For the preceding eight months of each year we shipped, 1898, 29,362,322 pounds, value, \$1,547,384; 1899, 32,040,273 pounds, worth \$1,759,425.

Beef tallow nearly doubled itself both in quantity and value during February last and for the eight months previous over the corresponding period of last year. The shipments and their total values are: February, 1898, 3,458,702 pounds, \$136,322; 1899, 7,688,631 pounds, at \$303,376. For the eight months previous, 1898, 38,419,183 pounds, \$1,417,607; 1899, 69,175,132 pounds, worth \$2,226,144.

Hog products, except hams, pork and lard, felt a decided falling off, both in quantity and value for February, and the eight months preceding over corresponding periods of last year, as will be seen from the following summary of the shipments for these periods: Bacon, February, 1898, 53,144,518 pounds, at \$3,845,284; 1899, 39,652,732 pounds, worth \$2,980,500. For eight months previous, 1898, 416,349,254 pounds, valued at \$28,974,085; 1899, 378,432,645 pounds, at \$28,287,411. Hams—February, 1898, 17,933,543 pounds, worth \$1,717,288; 1899, 18,500,132 pounds, value, \$1,702,556. For the preceding eight months, 1898, 120,588,354 pounds, valued at \$11,579,000; 1899, 144,994,830 pounds, worth \$13,310,226. Pork—February, 1898, 8,479,879 pounds, value, \$494,135; 1899, 13,859,749 pounds, worth \$831,803. For the eight previous months, 1898, 56,776,835 pounds, worth \$3,085,191; 1899, 108,610,648 pounds, for \$6,533,217. Lard—February 1898, 50,014,660 pounds, value \$2,786,279; 1899, 51,650,742 pounds, for \$3,131,126. The eight preceding months showed, 1898, 449,101,297 pounds worth \$24,013,682; 1899, 468,959,266 pounds, for \$27,997,627.

The export of oleomargarine showed a decided increase for last month and the eight months previous over a similar period of last year. Of imitation butter we sent out in February of 1898, 264,086 pounds, value, \$23,087; 1899, 424,254 pounds, value, \$40,392, and for the previous eight months of each year, 1898, 2,174,479 pounds, worth \$200,491; 1899, 3,933,477 pounds, value, \$349,717. Oleo oil, 1898 (February), 8,414,165 pounds, worth \$480,579; 1899 (February), 9,390,349 pounds, valued at \$679,277. For the preceding eight months, 1898, 80,815,184 pounds, value \$4,788,400; 1899, 86,154,740 pounds, worth \$5,311,389. Butter showed a most startling increase. It rose from 741,094 pounds, at \$117,481, in February, 1898, to 3,594,806 pounds at \$577,848 last month.

Cheese about held its own for February last, but sustained a slight loss for the last eight months over a similar period of last year.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tea, pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

SLIGHTLY VARIABLE MARKETS—NO

MARKED TENDENCY EITHER WAY—NOT MUCH HOPE OF RADICAL CHANGES IN THE NEAR FUTURE—SPECULATION SLACK—CASH DEMANDS VERY GOOD AND IMPROVING.

Those people who had been expecting before this time revived conditions of speculative trading have almost completely given up ideas that there is likely to be much variation from the feeble look of affairs latterly, and are not regarding as probable more than ordinary changes in prices for some little while. Yet unquestionably conditions that should bolster up affairs are in some respects improved. There is no doubt but that export markets are being forced more freely into buying, they are anticipating the increased consumption which will follow the Lenten period, and are getting the stuff forward in much freer volume. That these export movements will continue to grow and that they may reach something like the liberal proportions characteristic of the feeling over buying through the fall months, would seem highly probable. The European wants cannot be modified materially from the above probability by any reason of its home supplies of hogs, since swine killing set in at an earlier date than usual at continental points by reason of their last season's short supply of the hogs, and the extent was sufficient in the month of January of small weight hogs and pigs to materially use up the additional supplies of hogs which it was conceded those points had over their previous year's supply. It looks therefore as though it would require more than this season for Europe to get over the disadvantages of its previous year's materially short supply of hogs, and that it would be a more than ordinary free buyer of the products through to the fall months, while the fact that it has been conservative in its operations for several weeks, as able to tide over through the usually diminished trade with the Lenten season, would mean that its wants would be steadily improved as the consumers fell in line on demands with the passing over of the period. All accounts from Europe have been of the order to imply that consumers would rather take hog products at these prices than other competing commodities, and the resumption of this liberal consumption appears to be a matter now of only a few days. But whatever the signs of healthful export activity there are restraining features to a near marked advance in prices. It is conceded that hogs ought to command at least their current prices with the cost of the grain, but the fact remains that they are too high for the values of the products, and while this condition exists and there is a probability of a full supply of the swine, it could hardly be expected that the packers will arrange themselves on the "bull" side of the market for the products. If a condition of business should exist to put the prices of the products materially higher before the summer months,

by that time the swine supplies would be of an order, probably, to cause less of a disposition to hammer their prices, while at present there is no question that hogs ought to be cheaper by relation to the products, while there is an inability just now to put the latter on a corresponding basis with them. It does not require much selling in a speculative way of the products to accomplish any effect upon the hog market, by reason of the slack outside demands, and which had been driven to a spiritless temper over trading on the frequent setbacks from firmness; therefore if the packers are selling at times they are not on the short side of the deal, while they are probably getting back more than they unload. It seems to be the impression that one of the packers is materially on the short side, and that pork may be used as the principal lever to upset the other commodities, yet at the same time it is not believed that any very marked changes will occur from current prices and that when this leading short has covered that the market will react almost at once to stronger conditions, with the increasing outlets to export markets as likely to check any disposition to remain for any length of time on the short side. Other principal packers are, however, gathering up any cheap stuff that comes out, and it is their disposition to buy, coupled with the increased outlets for meats and lard to Europe, that brings about the small reactions at times to firmer prices. The home distributions from the West have been enlarging a little latterly, but there has been no especially vigorous trading in that respect, with the South and Southwest, however, likely to increase their buying orders when Lent is over.

In New York, the Cuban trade has been of a higher order, yet a few small orders are being steadily received here for pork, lard and bellies; the markets down there are kept well supplied from accumulations, while consumptive demands are checked to the extent of the Government provision for the requirements. The continent demand for refined lard upon the New York market has been of a moderate order, at least it has not shown quickening from the run of trade previously for two or three weeks, while the English shippers have been doing little here in Western lard. The English markets, however, have taken larger quantities of city lard, while both England and the continent have bought more largely bellies in tierces. The prices of bellies are kept easy and in instances are $\frac{1}{4}$ lower for the week, as they are in very fair supply. Loose shoulders and hams, particularly the former, are well sustained in price, as they are in fairly active demand, while the prices of hogs are well maintained. The neighboring markets have not bought much here this week outside of their takings of hams and shoulders.

For the week there have been bought here for export 675 tes. city lard, 250 tes. Western do., 450 tes. bellies, 350 boxes do., and 225 boxes backs, while about 900 tes. city lard have been bought by the refiners.

Beef has a moderate inquiry on English account, by reason of the recent reduction in prices. City tierced extra India mess quoted at \$14; and 500 tes. sold. In barreled grades a moderately active distributing business; quoted at \$8.50@\$9 for mess; \$9@\$10 for packet; \$10.50@\$11 for family.

Beef hams are in fairly active demand and quoted at \$18.50 for car lots.

Canned meats are well sustained in price, and in moderately active demand; corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans at \$1.15; 2-lb do., at \$2.10; 4-lb do., at \$4; 6-lb do., at \$6.85; 14-lb do., at \$14.75.

The exports from the Atlantic ports for last week were larger than for the corresponding time in the previous year, and the more recent shipments show an increase. The exports for last week were 19,055,122 lb lard, 18,872,928 lb meat and 8,282 bbls. pork; last year, 15,468,114 lb lard, 17,721,042 lb meats and 5,285 bbls. pork.

The Chicago shipments last week were 9,091,422 lb lard, 16,943,173 lb meats and 6,277 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 11,419,961 lb lard, 17,512,667 lb meats and 4,256 bbls. pork.

On Saturday (11th), hog receipts West, 46,000 head; last year 35,000. The products were slow and rather easier, with the close showing declines for the day of 2@7c. for pork, 2 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.57½; sales of 200 tes. city do., at 5.20; refined, continent, 5.85; South America, 6.25; do., kegs, 7.35. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$9@\$9.50; 150 bbls. city family, at \$10.50@\$11; short clear, \$10.25@\$12. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 2,000 pickled hams at 7@7½; 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼ for 12-lb average, and 5¼@5½ for 10-lb average. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Monday, hog receipts West 65,000 head; last year 53,000. The products opened easier notwithstanding there were fewer hogs in, while their prices were higher; but packers soon became buyers and brought about a small advance with the close as against the night before, 2@5c. higher on pork, lard unchanged, and ribs unchanged to 2 points lower. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.55; city sold at 5.15@5.20 for 180 tes.; refined at 5.85 for continent; 6.25 for South America; 7.35 for do., kegs. Of pork, sales of 125 bbls. mess at \$9@\$9.50; 75 bbls. city family at \$10.50; short clear at \$10.25@\$12. In city cut meats, sales of 3,000 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 1,750 pickled hams at 7; 22,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 57,000; last year, 47,000. The products were stronger at the opening on small receipts of hogs and good buying by packers, but became easier on liquidation of long pork by outsiders, closing for the day 2@5c. higher on pork, and unchanged to 2 points higher on ribs. The New York market was slow all around; Western steam lard at 5.55; city do., at 5.15@5.20; refined lard at 5.85 for continent; 6.25 for South America; 7.35 for do., kegs. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9@\$9.50; 50 bbls. city family do., at \$10.50; short clear at \$10.25@\$12. Of city cut meats, sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 5¼@5½; 12-lb do., at 5½; 2,250 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 1,000 pickled hams at 7. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 63,000; last year, 69,000. The products opened lower on a decline in prices of hogs through their larger receipts, but outsiders bought more freely May pork, and the packers became buyers, which caused a moderate reaction. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.55; sales of 225 tes. city do., at 5.15@5.20; refined lard at 5.80 for continent; 6.25 for South America; 7.35 for do., kegs. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls. at \$9@\$9.50; 50 bbls. city family do., at \$10.50; short clear at \$10@\$12. Hogs at 5@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 1,200 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½; 1,000 pickled hams at 7, and 10,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¼@5½.

On Thursday the hog receipts West, 61,000, last year, 58,000. The products sold up early 2@5c. and then became quiet with reactions that brought the market to the point at which

it closed the night before. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.55; sales of 150 tcs. city do., at 5.15@5.20; refined lard at 5.80 for continent; compound lard at 4%@4 1/2%. Of pork, sales of 125 bbls. mess at \$9@9.50. Cut meats not changed in price.

On Friday, hog receipts West 56,000 head; last year, 53,000. The products were pressed for sale, especially pork, which closed at 20 @22c. decline for the day, and 5@7 points for lard and ribs. The New York market was dull and weak, with Western lard at 5.50, city ditto at 5.15. Otherwise the market is unchanged.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market this week in Rotterdam has been very active; the sales for the first half of this week in that market exceed 4,000 tierces. The market has ruled firm from 48 to 46, according to brand, for choice oil. Neutral lard is weak and has declined considerably in the course of this week.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO. TO BUILD IN CHICAGO.

"Chicago, March 17.

"Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. are to erect a packinghouse at the Chicago Stockyards."

We received the above wire from our Chicago office. It is a most important item of news. Mr. Sulzberger, president of the company, states that the details are not yet ready. We can state this much, however: This large packing concern will build a plant at the Chicago Stockyards which will cost considerably over \$1,000,000. The site which has been secured is the much coveted one on Ashland avenue, near the plant of Swift and Company. This latest of all the great concerns which nest at the famous stockyards will slaughter every class of stock—cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and do a slaughtering business in all its branches. The plant will be electrically installed throughout, and have every modern equipment known to science. When all the details are perfected, the work will be put in hand immediately.

* In regard to the proposed settlement of the oleomargarine cases in the State of New York, the matter having been brought to the attention of Governor Roosevelt, that executive said that he did not think it was a matter to be compromised under the conditions proposed. The sum named, \$20,000, was either too small or too great. It was too small if the State had any grounds for bringing suits for the original sum of the penalties desired, and too much if the State had no case. The Governor thought that the cases should be proceeded with and the final disposition of the matter left to a decision of the courts.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

THE BEEF INVESTIGATORS AT CHICAGO.

The American meat industries have not suffered by the visit of the War Board of Inquiry to the West. The sensational press have failed to sustain their flame by the facts. The members of the board found an openness and a frankness which must have challenged their admiration. Every point raised by scandal-mongers was examined with the closest scrutiny. The most Maj. Lee could disclose was what might have happened, and what could have happened if the contractors had so desired. None of these things did happen, according to the testimony and the look of things. The whole tenor of the evidence offered by witnesses for and against the contractors was but cumulative of what has already been said. Those who handled the commissary end of the supplies—the end where the delivery of the goods was made—were almost uniformly for the excellent condition and quality of the food supplied to the government. Many technical points were developed. "Canners" were better understood. Porterhouse and prime ribs would be too fat to can, and too expensive. "Chucks" are more nutritious than these. While some of the men were complaining about lean canned meat, others were complaining about too much fat. A lot of the men even complained of some of their officers saying they were a "stinking" lot. A lot of city stomachs in a new climate with deranging waters are liable to be fuller of complaints than of anything else. The investigation at Chicago showed that the government received what it ordered and that it all was put up in a sanitary condition. Not one witness testified as to the presence of acids or "embalming," Gen. Miles' main charge, nor of experiments to that end. Maj. Lee had to go back four years for irrelevant matter which went in smoke. He tried "Powell" who was not a contractor. Then the board in sheer disgust shut him off with a significant rebuke. The sessions in Chicago, like those in Washington, uncovered the old points, viz.:

The refrigerated beef delivered to the government in Cuba and Porto Rico was hauled unprotected in the open sun and muggy air, when the government agreed with the contractor to haul it under tarpaulin protection, the contractor standing the needless loss. The requisition officers hauled the refrigerated beef in dirty, filthy camp wagons. There seemed to be no help for it. The refrigerator sent by Swift and Company to Santiago was kept on board ship by the government for 43 days, so this concern had to refrigerate the meat aboard ship for that time. The board has gone deep and into details. The board glided quietly but suddenly to the unsuspecting plants on rubber wheels, but found no mare's nest. The inquiry shows Maj. Lee in a helpless state of flounder, and Gen. Miles in a state of comatose quiet. The Cuban herds were "canners" and any fresh food would have been worse than what the soldiers did receive. The commission is now in Omaha; will be in New York City in April, and will say of Miles' charges: "Not sustained."

Tuesday and Wednesday resulted only in rehashing old ground that has already been gone over.

WITH THE WAR BOARD OF INQUIRY.

(From Our Staff Commissioner.)

The War Board of Inquiry, which arrived in Chicago on Wednesday evening of last week, went to hard, earnest work at once. Thursday morning the Board appeared at Libby, McNeill & Libby's without notification, and requested to be shown the process of making canned roast beef. That department was not then running. Mr. Burrows, the secretary, offered to start the works. This was declined.

The Board then left and appeared as suddenly at the packinghouse of Armour & Co., also without notification. The packing plant there was running. C. W. Meeker, manager, took the army officers in hand and showed them through the departments of the great institution. Mr. Meeker prepared a luncheon from canned roast beef which had been to Porto Rico and had been returned to the company. Colonel Davis said "It was all right."

The Board later were driven to the office of Chief Inspector W. S. Devoe of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Forty-third and Halsted streets, where a consultation lasting an hour was held, during which the laws under which the inspection of meat was made, and the methods following in the inspection, were gone thoroughly into.

On Thursday the testimony was confined to the packers and their employes, unless soldiers wishing to testify came forward. The Commission now has nearly two hundred pages of testimony from soldiers. A member of the Board remarked significantly that in many instances these witnesses used the words of either General Miles or Dr. Daly.

Friday morning the Board went through the packinghouse of Swift and Company, watching the animals from the time they were driven in to be killed until they were cut up and placed in the cooling rooms. The tank-room was a strong point of interest. The method of condemning diseased cattle was thoroughly explained by Dr. Devoe. The Board then went to Nelson Morris & Co.'s plant, where the canning department was inspected. It was not in operation. Superintendent Hoffmeir explained that beef lost about 30 per cent. of its weight by being boiled, and about 7 per cent. more in being trimmed preparatory for canning. The French Government, he said, required that the weight be reduced 40 per cent. before canning.

Libby, McNeill & Libby's was then re-visited, and the plant's entire process of canning meats was thoroughly investigated, from the cutting room until the can of meat was finally soldered up.

On Saturday the Commission held its first session at the army headquarters in the Pullman Building. On that day two officers high in the Commissary Department of the United States Army, Major Frederick A. Smith, Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes, and Colonel Henry D. Sharpe, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, testified as to the condition of the refrigerated beef when it was received at Camp Thomas, Santiago, and Porto Rico, and as to the methods used in distributing it to the soldiers. Four of the Government meat inspectors at the Chicago Stockyards testified as to the thoroughness of the meat inspection there, and as to the impossibility of condemned carcasses being removed unnoticed from the rendering tanks and sold for food or used for canning purposes; also of the absence of chemicals in the preparation of refrigerated beef.

During his evidence, Major Smith said: "I thought the beef of excellent quality, and had no reason to change my mind all the time I issued it. In point of preservation, its condition was good. It was as good beef as I ever saw."

Four inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the Stockyards also testified on that day. These were: Dr. Devoe, meat inspector; Dr. H. J. Paxton, stationed at Armour's; Dr. W. A. Brnette, stationed at Swift's, and Dr. Casper, Union Stock Yards inspector.

There was one thing that was especially noticeable at that session. The Board seemed inclined to snub Major Lee, who was acting as counsel for General Miles.

On Monday it was thoroughly disproved by

cumulative testimony before the Inquiry Board that beef is "embalmed" or "chemicalized" by the packers.

The witnesses on Monday were: Edward Tilden, treasurer of Libby McNeill & Libby; Dr. George Lytle, assistant inspector of the Animal Industry Bureau; Dr. O. E. Dyson, inspector Animal Industry Bureau; Dr. Chas. E. McNeill, Bureau Inspector at Morris; Charles H. Emery, superintendent for Libby, McNeill & Libby; James S. Morrow, assistant superintendent for Libby, McNeill & Libby; C. W. Meeker, manager, Armour & Co.; H. T. Walton, superintendent cannery, Armour & Co.; W. E. Pierce, beef-house superintendent, Armour & Co.; S. S. Conway, general superintendent, Armour & Co.

On Tuesday the business reputation of Gen. Eagan, late Commissary General of the United States Army, was touched upon. The gist of the evidence showed that General Eagan acted personally and independently in feeding the army.

The chief witnesses were Gustavus F. Swift, president of Swift and Company, and Lieut. Col. O. M. Smith, purchasing commissary agent at Chicago during the war. Mr. Swift said that his understanding of the contract was that the beef would keep 24 hours outside of a refrigerator, with necessary precautions, under heavy tarpaulin covering, as stipulated in his contract, and that his firm agreed to be responsible for the condition of the meat for 24 hours, under these conditions, or 72 hours in refrigerators. Other testimony was taken which not only sustained his point, but threw important light on the little value placed upon General Shafter's orders in Cuba, and how slow Colonel Humphreys and his subordinates were in caring for the needs of the troops. This testimony was given by Horace E. Gardner, manager of the mechanical department of Swift and Company, and William Dinwiddie, refrigerating engineer for the same company.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith produced the telegrams and letters which passed between him and General Eagan last year, from May 11 to July 19. He purchased 2,759,272 pounds of canned roast beef in Chicago by contract order of the Commissary General. The beef was inspected by him only through samples furnished before the purchases were made, the beef was not inspected after purchasing, as there was no time for it, all meat being taken on rush orders.

Colonel Smith said: "I hadn't the slightest

Packers, Read This!

The HORNE & DANZ CO., St. Paul, Minn.

doubt but that all the meat purchased corresponded to the samples submitted." He also explained that the Commissary General purchased meat in Chicago without his knowledge.

George E. Van Norman and Jesse Sherwood, live stock commission merchants at the stockyards; S. J. Johnson, superintendent of the Morris beef house; Henry Hoffheimer, superintendent of the canning department of Nelson Morris & Co.; F. W. Wilder, superintendent of Swift and Company, testified as to the rigid rules governing the inspection of cattle at the stockyards, and also that no preservatives other than cold air were used in caring for beef.

After hearing witnesses in Omaha, the War Board of Inquiry left for Kansas City Thursday night. Nothing new was learned unless it was to see the canula man injecting his brine and sugar into hams. This was the scare fluid which Dr. Christine, of Philadelphia, saw at Swift's plant and blazed out in numerous interviews and a sworn affidavit as chemicals in meat and which he, under oath, also says he didn't know what it was. The board is getting a good line on the kind of Miles testimony.

VAST COLD STORAGE FOR PARIS EXPOSITION.

A large and wealthy international corporation has been formed to erect extensive cold storage at the Paris Exposition to be used by all countries for their perishable products. Mr. J. M. Smart has been commissioned to prepare the plans and the general scope of the work for this cold storage combination, which is to be ready for the receipt of these perishable exhibits of all nations at the Exposition next year. He is also to act as con-

THE PUBLIC SAYS:

We make more Lard Pails than any two concerns in the country.

THE CONSUMERS SAY:

We make the Best Pails at the Best Price.

THE COMPETITORS SAY:

We lose money.

WE SAY:

Nothing. Just Saw Word. Write us.

sulting expert during the currency of the Exposition. The company or companies lucky enough to secure the installation of these cold stores with their plants will occupy a singular position of advantage in the eye of the trade world, as this enormous and up-to-date plant will be an important object lesson to all the nations. It is to be hoped that the contract for the installation of so important a plant will fall to the lot of one or more of the large American refrigerating companies, as we feel that our ingenuity leads the world in this respect.

The New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

In view of the fact that the vote on the recent proposed amendments to the Gratuity Fund by-laws was overwhelmingly in the negative, while that a marked sentiment exists that the by-laws should be amended in a radical way, the Board of Managers, on a numerously signed petition of Exchange members, has called an open meeting in their behalf, and it will be held on Thursday, March 23, at 3:30 p. m. on the main floor, where it is believed a free expression of views of members will be had, and which may possibly lead to the appointment of a committee to go carefully over all suggestions looking to amended Gratuity Fund by-laws. It is thought it will result in the submission to the members of something definite, with the desire to do away with the present unsatisfactory feeling among a large number of the members over the operation of at least some of the Gratuity Fund by-laws.

—The new artificial ice manufacturing plant 40 x 84 feet, built and managed by S. L. Woodworth, at Arcola, Ill., and furnished with modern machinery and electric light, and capable of turning out about twelve tons daily, is expected to be completed and in operation about April 1, next.

The W. J. Wilcox

Established 1862

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—Arrivals have been more liberal, but not enough to cause any great change in prices or change opinion as to probable volume of supply for the near future.

Best offerings this week went to an exporter at \$5.80, several lots have sold at \$5.60 to \$5.70, and all cattle to sell at \$5.50 or better have held fully steady, while below a \$5.50 style current prices are steady to a shade lower than last week with bulk of the week's quota of dressed beef, shipping and export steers selling between \$4.60@5.30, but quite a percentage of rough under-fat light steers at around \$4.40.

Good quality feeding steers have been selling quite freely at \$4.30 to \$4.50, with choice up to \$4.75; stock heifers are also in active demand at \$3.50 to \$3.75 for bulk, and the tendency on both feeding steers and heifers is strong, but thin and common to fair stock steers have been inclined to drag at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

All useful kinds of cows and mixed butchers' stock have been selling on a firm, steady basis, for the week with bulk of fat cows at \$3@3.80, choice cows and heifers, \$4@4.50, and fancy heifers have made as high as \$5.15. Good canning stock also selling quite freely, but there is still a disposition to go slow with thin old shells of canners. Veal calves are increasing in supply, and the market is on a down turn, with best selling around \$6.75, or 50 cents lower than a week ago.

Texas supply has been quite liberal, some very good cattle among them, but prices are only about steady, with a week ago at \$4.80 for best, and bulk of fed steers at \$4@4.50.

HOGS.—Supplies of hogs have been more liberal by something like 15,000 than for the previous week, and the quality of offerings has ruled exceptionally good, with an apparent growing scarcity of light weights, which had been plentiful all winter, and the bacon people are beginning to inquire for them, whereas a short time ago they were looking wise and independent.

Fluctuations in the market have been much the same as for the previous week, but with the break coming on middle days.

The Eastern shippers are still very liberal buyers, having taken nearly one-third of arrivals each day, and, as they always fill their orders early in the day it is usually the case that we have a strong, active trade early, and then a softening down after the trade is left to the packers. This was the case Monday

and Tuesday, but Wednesday there was a reversal of form, and from the start shippers and everybody else settled on a 5 to 10 cent reduction from former prices. There was big business at the reduction, however, and a firmer tone to closing trade than on the opening.

Range of prices is about the narrowest of the winter, the great bulk of all weights, in load lots, selling between \$3.75@3.80 on our Wednesday market. Pigs are scarce and selling largely at \$3.40@3.50.

SHEEP.—There has been more encouraging tone in the sheep market than for some weeks. Arrivals have been fairly moderate, demand good and prices inclining to a stronger basis. Sheep are strong to a dime higher, with exporters helping out the trade in heavy weight. The Colorado handy weight lambs have been selling firm, with tops at \$5.25, while heavy natives went off 10 to 15 cents Tuesday, but recovered the decline Wednesday, and have sold readily. Prime handy weight sheep and yearlings have sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75, heavy weight largely at \$4.25 to \$4.45, common to fair muttons \$3.50 to \$4.25. Choice Colorado lambs \$5 to \$5.25, heavy native \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market is still dragging. Traders, generally, are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs. There is very little encouragement for operations other than of a scalping nature. The outsider is letting the market alone. Prices have reached a point where packers are covering shorts, and there has been so much liquidation that it begins to look as though it was about over. Despite the prosperity among manufacturing classes, and the advance of from 7 to 10 per cent, in wages, the cash demand in provisions is irregular and on the whole disappointing. Beef is high and hog products are cheaper in proportion than beef, but consumers do not load up to any extent. Hog supplies continue liberal. We believe there is considerable long May product which will be on the market between now and the last day of April, but we think that the weak holdings, notwithstanding May 1st is six weeks off, have been let go, therefore, we are not inclined to look for much further break in the market, but expect that the demand from packers will take care of such further liquidation as takes place. We do not look for a bull market within the next few weeks, but we do believe that the stuff is a good purchase at present prices.

Philip D. Armour, who has been confined to his house for several weeks with an attack of the grip, is now convalescing, and as soon as he is able to go out he will start on a trip to Europe for his health.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	9.15	9.20	9.10	9.12½
July	9.32½	9.35	9.30	9.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May	5.37½	5.42½	5.37½	5.37½
July	5.52½	5.55	5.50	5.52½
September	5.65	5.67½	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	4.75	4.77½	4.72½	4.72½
July	4.87½	4.87½	4.85	4.85
September	5.00	5.00	4.97½	4.97½

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	9.10½	9.17½	9.07½	9.15
May	9.27½	9.35	9.25	9.32½
July				
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May	5.37½	5.40	5.35	5.37½
July	5.50	5.52½	5.50	5.50
September	5.62½	5.65	5.62½	5.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	4.72½	4.75	4.70	4.70
July	4.85	4.85	4.82½	4.85
September	5.00	5.00	4.97½	4.97½

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	9.10	9.17½	9.07½	9.15
May	9.30	9.37½	9.30	9.35
July				
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May	5.37½	5.40	5.35	5.37½
July	5.50	5.52½	5.50	5.52½
September	5.62½	5.65	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	4.70	4.72½	4.70	4.72½
July	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.85
September	4.97½	5.00	4.97½	4.97½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	9.12½	9.17½	9.12½	9.17½
May	9.30	9.35	9.27½	9.35
July				
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May	5.37½	5.40	5.35	5.40
July	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.52½
September	5.62½	5.67½	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.72½
July	4.82½	4.87½	4.82½	4.85
September	4.97½	5.00	4.97½	4.97½

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—	9.17½	9.27½	9.17½	9.17½
May	9.40	9.42½	9.35	9.35
July				
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May	5.40	5.42½	5.37½	5.37½
July	5.55	5.55	5.52½	5.52½
September	5.62½	5.67½	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	4.75	4.77½	4.72½	4.72½
July	4.87½	4.90	4.85	4.85

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899.

PORK—(per bbl.)—	9.07½	9.12½	8.95	8.97½
May	9.27½	9.30	9.10	9.12½
July				
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May	5.35	5.37½	5.32½	5.32½
July	5.50	5.52½	5.45	5.47½
September	5.62½	5.67½	5.62½	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	4.70	4.70	4.67½	4.67½
July	4.82½	4.85	4.77½	4.77½

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Samuel A. McClean, Jr., vice-president of the Anglo-American Provision Company, spent the last half of this week in New York. At the annual election of officers of the Live Stock Exchange, held Monday afternoon, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Thompson, Jr.; vice-president, Levi B. Doud; directors (for three years), George W. Shannon, James M. Welsh, Richard Nash; Committee of Arbitration, E. K. Herrick, D. Moog, J. C. White, H. F. Googins, C. A. McKelvey; Committee of Appeals, W. A. Sansom, F. L. Beveridge, William Leavitt, T. A. Buzzard, C. H. Ingwersen.

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THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT'S BILL ON FOOD ADULTERATION.

We give below the full text of the English Government's new bill on food adulteration, introduced into the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Long), the Solicitor-General, and Mr. T. W. Russell.

A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the sale of food and drugs was also introduced by Mr. Kearley.

The new bill on food adulteration is as follows:

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

1.—(1) If there is imported into the United Kingdom any of the following articles, namely: (a) Margarine or margarine-cheese, except in packages conspicuously marked "margarine" or "margarine-cheese," as the case may require; or (b) adulterated or impoverished butter (other than margarine), or adulterated or impoverished milk, except in packages or cans conspicuously marked with a name or description indicating that the butter or milk has been so treated; or (c) condensed, separated, or skimmed milk, except in tins or other receptacles which bear a label whereon the words "separated milk" or "skimmed milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type; the importer shall be liable, on summary conviction, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding £20, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding £50, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £100. (2) Prosecutions for offences under this section shall be undertaken by the Commissioners of Customs; and the word "importer" shall have the same meaning as that expression has in the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. (3) The Commissioners of Customs shall, in accordance with directions given by the Treasury after consultation with the Board of Agriculture, take samples of consignments of imported butter, or other article mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this section. (4) Where the Commissioners take a sample of any consignment in pursuance of such directions, they shall divide it into not less than three parts, and send one part to the importer and one part to the principal chemist of the Government laboratories, and retain one part. (5) In any proceeding under this section the certificate of the principal chemist of the result of the analysis shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant require that the person who made the analysis be called as a witness. (6) If, in any case, the Commissioners of Customs are of opinion that an offence against this section has been committed, they shall communicate to the Board of Agriculture for their information the name of the importer and such other facts as they possess as to the destination of the consignment. (7) For the purpose of this section butter or milk shall be deemed to be adulterated or impoverished if it has been mixed with any other substance, or if any part of it has been abstracted so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature; provided that butter or milk shall not be deemed to be adulterated by reason only of the addition of any preservative or coloring matter which does not render the butter or milk injurious to health.

2.—(1) The Board of Agriculture may, in

relation to any matter appearing to the Board to affect the general interests of agriculture in the United Kingdom, direct an officer of the Board to procure for analysis samples of any article of food, and thereupon the officer shall have all the powers of procuring samples conferred by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and those Acts shall apply as if the officer were an officer authorized to procure samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, except that—(a) one part of the sample shall in every case be sent to the Board of Agriculture by the officer procuring the sample; and (b) the fee for analysis shall be payable to the analyst by the local authority of the place where the sample is procured. (2) The Board of Agriculture may communicate the result of the analysis of any such sample to the local authority, and thereupon there shall be the like duty and power on the part of the local authority to cause proceedings to be taken as if the local authority had caused the analysis to be made.

3.—(1) If the Board of Agriculture, after communication with a local authority, are of opinion that the local authority have failed to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in relation to any article of food, and that their failure affects the general interests of agriculture in the United Kingdom, the Board may, by order, empower an officer of the Board to execute and enforce those provisions or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof in relation to any article of food mentioned in the order. (2) The expenses incurred by the Board of Agriculture or their officer under any such order shall be treated as expenses incurred by the local authority in the execution of the said Acts, and shall be paid by the local authority to the Board on demand, and in default, the Board may recover the amount of the expenses with costs from the local authority. (3) For the purposes of this section an order of the Board of Agriculture shall be conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing. (4) An order under this section shall not affect any appointment of an analyst under section ten of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

4. The Board of Agriculture may, after such inquiry as they deem necessary, make regulations for determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of genuine milk, butter, or cheese, or what addition of extraneous matter in any sample of milk, butter, or cheese shall for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the milk, butter, or cheese is not genuine, and an analyst shall have regard to such regulations in certifying the result of an analysis under those Acts.

5. The provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, as amended by this Act, shall extend to margarine-cheese, and shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of "margarine-cheese" and "cheese" for "margarine" and "butter."

(To be Continued.)

Buffalo Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The receipts were 132 cars. The market opened slow, but was steady for good grades. For the plain grades prices were 10c. lower. The close was stronger. The best export steers sold at 5.40@5.55, some at 5.75. Good to choice steers 5.15@5.35, with fair to medium at 4.65@5.10, and light to good butchers' steers from 4.25 to 4.75, some half-fat lots 3.90@4.20. Good to choice heifers 4.35@4.75, fair to good 3.65@4.25. Good to choice fat cows, 4.00@4.25 to 4.40. Common to fair 2.50@3.75. Bulls were in light supply and higher by 10 to 15c. Good sausage and butchers' 3.65@4.00. Exporters 4.15@4.30, common thin lots 3.25@3.50. Stockers and feeders were active and higher. Tops brought 4.40@4.65, with common to good 3.50@4.25. Stock heifers 3.00@3.40. Stock bulls 2.75@3.25. Fresh cows and springers were in good demand, and strong for good ones. Bulk of sales 30 to 50. Veals steady at 6.50 to 7.00 up to 7.50, common to fair 4.00@6.25.

HOGS.—The market opened with lower prices, the advances and declines not exceeding 10c. per cwt., and values on the different days ranged as follows, the supply being largely composed of light grades and pigs, with but few good weights and a noticeable scarcity of heavy grades.

Monday, receipts were 115 cars. Yorkers sold at 3.95 generally, with light lots at 3.90. Pigs 3.85@3.90. Mixed packers 4.00@4.02½. Good mediums and heavy 4.05. Tuesday, with but 5 cars on sale, the market ruled about a nickel stronger. Yorkers sold at 3.95@4.00. Mixed 4.02½@4.05. Good mediums 4.05, no good heavy being here. Roughts 3.35@3.50, stags 2.75@3.00 to 3.15. Wednesday, with only 5 cars to start in with, the market was full strong. Pigs sold at 3.95@4.00 to 4.02½. Yorkers 4.00@4.05, mostly 4.05. Mixed packers 4.02½@4.05. Medium easier, generally selling at 4.00. Roughts 3.40@3.60. Thursday, the market opened easier, but was firmer at the close at 4.05. Pigs sold at 3.85@3.90, at 4.00, but Yorkers, mixed and mediums all closed at 4.05. Pigs sold at 3.85@3.90. Roughts 3.30@3.50, all being sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts were heavier; 102 cars up to and including Thursday, against 48 cars last week. The demand was fairly active all the week, and prices took a strong upward turn from the opening values, the receipts being very light since the opening day of the week. The best lambs sold early at 5.35@5.45, with later sales on Wednesday and Thursday at 5.55@5.70, while for fair to good sold at 5.25@5.35 to 5.40. Culls and common 4.25@5.10. Heavy export lambs, 105 lb up, 5.40@5.50. Feeding lambs 4.50@5.10. Sheep and yearlings were in very light supply, and also ruled strong all the week. Best mixed sheep sold at 4.45 to 4.60, with fair to good at 4.10@4.40. Culls and common 3.00@4.00. Handy wethers and yearlings 4.65@4.85. Good heavy export wether sheep 4.75@5.00. Heavy ewes 4.45@4.65. The market closed steady and firm on Thursday with all sold.

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Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?
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Do you have trouble in pressing?
Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?
Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?
Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

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284-286 Pearl St., New York City.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. E. S., **POUGHKEEPSIE**.—From various sources of information, the consensus of opinion is for a very high, strong market. All the dealers in it feel that way, and are acting accordingly. The material is very firm in the market at present, as you know, and all indications point to higher prices. Brokers, both publicly and privately, are almost a unit in this opinion, and say that the future of it looks towards high prices. Our private opinion coincides with theirs.

M. F., **AUGUSTA, ME.**, asks "What is the difference between sal soda and soda ash?"
Ans.—Sal soda is a carbonate of soda crystallized with a large amount of water. The normal product contains about 63 per cent. of water. Soda ash is chemically the same as sal soda deprived of its water. In other words, it is virtually pure carbonate of soda. It comes into the market in various degrees of purity, and its value depends upon the amount of oxide of soda it contains.

A. L.—Cheek meat is that meat which its names implies, from the cheeks of the heads of cattle. It should be taken off in one clear piece (not in sections, as often occurs, which not only spoils the appearance of the meats, but requires more time, naturally, to remove it), which can be done without leaving any meat on the jaw bone. Never pile cheek meat in boxes or barrels, but spread out to chill in any way most convenient, and no spoiled meat will result. When chilled, it is ready for the sausage room or curing cellar.

B. T. T.—(1) Glue and skin grease are by-products in the manufacture of glue, size, etc., and are usually very dark in color, with a strong, disagreeable odor. Properly treated, however, this kind of grease may be made quite light and of a mild odor.

The ordinary greases from glue and skin material are liable to contain water and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) as well as traces of gelatine, etc. The fatty acids from these greases solidify at about 100° F. (38° C.) (2) No, the disagreeable odor of the crude grease does not appear in the resultant soap.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 17.—Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 62s. 6d.; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine Western, 45s.; prime mess medium Western, 42s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 36 lb, dull, 26s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 27s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, dull, 27s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, dull, 27s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 27s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 30s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady, 27s. 3d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 23s. 6d. Cheese—Strong; American finest white and colored, 51s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city strong, 23s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm, 16s. 9d.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	1898.	1899.
March 1 to March 8—		
Chicago	140,000	140,000
Kansas City	50,000	65,000
Omaha	38,000	30,000
St. Louis	32,000	30,000
Indianapolis	18,000	13,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,000	13,000
Cudahy, Wis.	10,000	8,000
Cincinnati	9,000	11,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	18,000	8,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	12,000	8,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	4,000	5,500
Sioux City, Ia.	8,000	6,000
St. Paul, Minn.	6,000	6,000
Louisville, Ky.	8,000	8,000
Cleveland, Ohio	5,000	6,000
Above and all other	400,000	395,000

—Price Current.

Charles P. Staples contemplates re-establishing his candle factory on the Heights, Jersey City, N. J., if he can overcome the objections of the people. The factory will be in the vicinity of his late candle factory at Waverly street. At present the residents are in the position of formal protestors to the Board of Aldermen.

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Has your lard a proper flavor?
Has your lard a strong odor?
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?
Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?
Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?
Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter for the past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	28,154	46,207	12,152
Same week 1898.....	28,595	55,724	17,018
Same week 1897.....	22,449	51,819	23,767
Same week 1896.....	22,426	44,382	15,577
Chicago	45,100	158,200	72,600
Omaha	9,200	35,600	30,200
St. Louis	12,900	38,600	3,600
St. Joseph	4,100	20,500	8,100
Kansas City	28,200	46,200	12,200
Total	99,500	299,100	126,700
Previous week	99,100	342,600	120,300
Same week 1898.....	104,500	252,100	127,500
Same week 1897.....	87,400	232,700	103,900

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Pkg. Co..	4,954	15,716	4,004
Swift and Company	3,263	11,723	3,658
S. & S. Co.....	4,769	2,907	361
J. Dold Pkg. Co..	569	4,836	295
Fowler, Son & Co..	48	6,690	25

Total	13,831	42,061	8,566
Previous week	13,691	50,805	13,613
Same week 1898.....	13,737	51,851	13,395

CATTLE.—With a decrease in January of 15,475, in February 18,121, being about 45 per cent. less than the export shipments same months of last year, it is no wonder that the export demand for cattle during the past week in Kansas City was what one may call very disappointing. Owing to the curtailed demand from the East, the packers were bearish purchasers, fully taking advantage of the market wherever they could, which was only to be expected, as they are not in the business altogether for the benefit of the stockmen. The highest price paid for well finished cattle during the week being that of Thursday, when some 1,417-lb average sold at \$5.50 per 100 lb. But this was not repeated as on the next day some better cattle of 1,568-lb average sold at \$5.30. The total number of cars however, that went to the seaboard were 113; New York getting 90, Watertown 15, Philadelphia 5, Baltimore 3. On the previous week 114 cars, and one year ago 54 cars. During the week cows and heifers were rather in short supply and therefore in good demand. Some 1,356 cows sold as high as \$4.35; some 1,285-lb average heifers as high as \$4.50. Bulls were in fair supply and in pretty fair demand, the highest topping the market at \$3.90 for some 1,370-lb average, but quite a number changed hands at from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Some Western steers, 1,260-lb average, sold at \$4.65. Some Western cows, 1,017-lb average, \$3.50. Range fed Texas steers of 1,271-lb average sold at \$4.55. The Southern or Quarantine Texas were in pretty fair supply for the entire week, and of such quality as com-

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peted very favorably with the medium sized native cattle. A bunch of 1,094-lb average sold at \$4.45. A bunch of 159 cows of 824-lb average sold at \$3. Heifers of 692-lb average \$3.70. Bulls of 1,433-lb average sold at \$3.25. The increase of quarantine cattle this year so far over that of last year is very noticeable in the four leading markets; fully 69,000 head. Of these alone Kansas City shows an increase of 31,083 head, which, taking into consideration the inducements that have been offered both by St. Joseph and Omaha for an increase shipment of this class of cattle shows that Kansas City still holds a regal sway over the Southwest. The stocker and feeder trade for the past week was rather dull, a total of 257 cars, containing 9,182 head out last week, against 327 cars containing 12,824 head one year ago.

The present week receipts opened Monday with 4,741 head; Tuesday, 6,736 head; Wednesday, 8,147 head. So far there is what may be called a perceptible firmer tone on well finished native cattle, but so far the highest price obtained for some 1,497-lb average, \$5.35. Cows are in a little better supply, and the highest price as yet obtained this week for 1,250-lb average, \$4. Heifers also in somewhat larger supply, but the demand is strong; some 1,340-lb average selling at \$4.25, quite an amount changing at over the \$4 notch. Texas rangers are in fair supply, a bunch of 157 of 1,173-lb average sold as high as \$4.60. Another bunch, 1,186-lb average, as high as \$4.50. A bunch of 191 Western steers, 1,104-lb average, sold at \$4.42. A bunch of Western cows, 947-lb average, as high as \$4.15. Quarantine and Southern Texas in fair supply; a bunch of 126 head, 1,364-lb average at \$4.55. A bunch of 148, of 1,166-lb average, at \$4.45. 145 cows, of 802-lb average, \$3.35. Bulls, 1,430-lb average, \$3.60. The stocker and feeder trade so far this week is somewhat dull. The fancier grades to be sure find ready purchasers, but anything that is not prime, a dull sale. The Cattle Convention at present held in Texas shows the largest number of men present interested in cattle than ever before in the history of the State Conventions—

the cattlemen very sanguine that there is a good time before them, and cattle prices very strong indeed.

HOGS.—The short supply of last week had a very encouraging effect on the market. Mexico was also in the market for some select fancy heavy hogs, paying \$3.85, the top price paid for any hogs during the week. Taking the sales of Monday and Saturday, fully a 10c. advance on pretty nearly all grades. On Monday the tops stood at \$3.70, with the bulk \$3.50 to \$3.60, while not counting the select heavy hogs sold to Mexico on Thursday at \$3.85. The market closed on Saturday, tops \$3.80; bulk at \$3.60 to \$3.70. Mixed packing went at \$3.45 to \$3.70, heavy hogs \$3.60 to \$3.80, choice light hogs \$3.35 to \$3.60, packing hogs \$3.55 to \$3.70, heavy pigs about \$3.40. The shipments for the week to outside purchasers being 6,333 hogs. This week so far a pretty fair supply, with more hogs, in the surrounding markets than expected, and therefore having a weaker effect on prices. On Monday the receipts 3,311, Tuesday 10,028, Wednesday 12,140. On Monday the offerings were a very common lot indeed, and there were no choice top hogs; the market on such did not show as strong as that on the others. The tops stood at \$3.75, the bulk at \$3.60 to \$3.75. On Tuesday and Wednesday the receipts were of much better quality. Tuesday's prices showed \$3.80 on tops, with the balance of prices about the same as Monday. Wednesday's larger supply had a dampening effect, and at present writing, while top hogs at \$3.75, the bulk may be called \$3.60 to \$3.72½; light hogs are sold at from \$3.35 to \$3.60. Pigs are holding their own, being short in supply, ranging from \$3.15 to \$3.30. The packers are bearing the markets on the receipt problem for all it is worth.

SHEEP.—The past week on the whole a fairly active market and mutton sheep fully 10c. per 100 lb higher than prices ruled the previous week. Lambs also ranged higher in valuation, say from 10c to 15c. per 100 lb. Stockers and feeders were rather slow. This week opened with no large supply, receipts so far Monday 1,824 head; on Tuesday 3,318, on Wednesday 2,180 head. The market at present is very strong all along the line at fully 15c to 20c. per 100 lb higher in value. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of 478 Colorado lambs, 82-lb average, at \$5; and quite a number of Colorado lambs sold at over the \$4.80 mark. A bunch of 248 Idaho lambs, 85-lb average, at \$5; 449 Western wethers, 105-lb average, at \$4.45. Stocker and feeder market even more buoyant, and a slightly better price obtainable.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* All the sausage-making firms of Nassau, N. Y., have stopped work, having made more than seventy tons of sausage the last season.

* A co-operative creamery of 5,000 pounds of milk daily capacity has begun operations at Gresham, Ore., under the management of C. Lewis.

* The T. M. Sinclair Company, Limited, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Its capital is \$1,500,000.

* The New Orleans (La.) Abattoir Company plant on the river front near the lower city limits has been sold at public auction to Mr. Charles Godchaux, for \$35,000.

* It is announced that former Governor Morton of New York, will sell at public auction early in April next, his entire herd of Guernsey cattle, numbering 180 head, and valued at \$20,000.

* It is reported that no decision has been reached regarding the selection of a site for a warehouse for the Cudahy Packing Company at Kansas City, Mo., but several pieces of property are under consideration.

* Work has begun on the new plant of the Reading (Pa.) Abattoir and Hide Company. The building will be three stories in height, built of brick 40 x 160 feet, and diligence is exerted for completion by April 1 next.

* The Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., has been awarded the contract for supplying the United States with \$281,000 worth of beef. The meat is to be delivered within the next sixty days at the commissary depot, Marion, Ind., and from thence to the various military camps in the East and South, and possibly across the gulf to Cuba and Porto Rico.

* The beginning of active work on the Newport News (Va.) abattoirs plant is announced for April 1 next, it having been delayed on account of unfavorable weather. The president, Mr. E. S. Palmer, stated that the company intend establishing a meat, poultry and egg market. The contract calls for the completion of the abattoir and other buildings not later than Sept. 1 next.

* At the seventeenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association an interesting address was delivered by Dr. N. E. Reinhart, of Pottstown, upon the subject, "Tuberculosis in Dairy Cattle and How Shall We Get Rid of It?" Dr. Reinhart contended that all cattle should be tested with tuberculin, in order that the presence or absence of disease conditions might be accurately determined. He favored as a safe measure a proposition that all cattle, if found to be affected, even in a small degree, should be condemned as unfit for use and killed.

* At the Minnesota State legislative committee on public health, dairy and food meeting to hear arguments in behalf of the "inspection on the hoof bill" presented by the State Board of Health, Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the board, claimed that it was desired to have the double inspection, that is, on the hoof and in the quarter. It was impossible, he said, to tell whether beef is unfit for food purposes, absolutely, while the animal is alive. While a tuberculous cow's milk is never safe to drink, in the early stages of the disease certain parts at least of the beef might be not only harmless but nutritious.

* C. S. Darling, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Armour & Co. were the successful bidders for supplying meats to the New York State Hospital for six months from April 1. Mr. Darling was awarded the contract on the following kinds of meat: Beef carcasses, at \$6.95 per hundred; forequarters, \$6 per hundred; veal, \$8.25 per hundred; fresh pork, \$5.50 per hundred; hams, \$8 per hundred; bacon, \$8 per hundred. Armour & Co. were awarded the contract on the following meats at the prices named: Mutton, \$7.48 per hundred; salt pork, \$10.96 per barrel, shoulders, \$5.23 per hundred.

Fuller's Earth in California.

In referring to the recent discovery of a deposit of fuller's earth in Kern County, California, the Bakersfield "Californian" remarks:

It (fuller's earth) has been found in Colorado Nebraska, Arkansas and Florida, but owing to the proximity to and the mixture with lime, is subject to spontaneous combustion, and therefore is worthless not only by reason of its harmful use in edible products, but owing to the danger of storing in any quantity.

The Florida discovery is to a certain extent, free from this combustion but contains foreign matter sufficient to preclude its use in edible products, and almost their entire output is taken by the Standard Oil Company and used by them to filter their oils.

The Kern County earth has not this objectionable feature, and has not only stood all known tests, but has been extensively used the past year by the Cudahy Packing Company, the Western Meat Company, and all the packinghouses in California in the preparation of their lards and tallow, and the owners of the property have their certificates, which go to show this earth to be equal to the English.

The deposit is apparently inexhaustible and lies in the exact formation as that of the English beds which are found in the "lower oolite" which crosses Britain. The latter beds have been worked for a hundred years and used principally in Europe in fulling wood and cloth in English manufactories. It remained for the Yankees to apply it to the preparation of animal fats and greases, such as lard, cottonseed, suetene, in clarifying wines of all kinds, as a soap filter and an oil filter. It has also been used extensively of late in woolen goods mills. The price per ton ranges from \$16 in New York to \$39 in San Francisco.

A duty of \$3 per ton, powdered, and \$1.50 crude, is placed on its import. About 20,000 tons are used annually in the United States.

Facts, rates and figures as to cost of production and delivery show that the product can be laid down in New York and intermediate points, at a profit of about \$3 per ton. The deposit was discovered by James D. Cramer, and is now owned by J. D. Cramer, S. S. Si-

mon, H. L. Packard, James Fapp, and T. J. Packard.

The property has been exploited for about four months with the result that every large user of the product in the United States has not only made laboratory tests, but actual working tests, and pronounced the Kern County article to be equal and in some respects superior to the English.

If things don't "kick up" it is said there will be a plant installed in Bakersfield of 100 tons per day capacity.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AT COMING RUSSIAN FAIR.

Consul John C. Covert, at Lyons, France, writing to the State Department, suggests the propriety and even the necessity of representation of American products at Nizhni Novgorod, Russia, on the occasion of the annual fair, which is held there during the months of August and September next.

The Consul says that within the last decade and a half, this fair has assumed most important proportions. When he visited it some twenty years ago, it was a general rendezvous for Russian and oriental traders, but few Europeans and no Americans went there except as tourists.

All agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc., which may be exhibited at the Nizhni fair will be brought before every farmer in Russia, through the medium of the "artels," or agricultural societies, which, under encouragement of the Government, have rapidly multiplied in Russia during the last decade. They have representatives who are skilled, by scientific study and practical experience, in everything pertaining to farming, and whose business it is to look after and make recommendations upon stock raising, fertilizers, fodder, transportation, rates of freight, agricultural implements, etc.

Especially stress is laid upon the necessity of bringing the manufacturer in direct contact with the Russian purchaser.

Much credit is due the Arkansas Cotton Oil Co.'s fire department at Little Rock for extinguishing a fire in a building at North Little Rock, before the city firemen had time to reach the scene.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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H. R. BENNETT, 1217 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

(Translated for The National Provisioner.)

The draft of a law referring to the inspection of cattle and meat, introduced in the German Diet, reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and horses of any age, the meat of which shall be applied to the use for man, are to be subjected to official examination before and after slaughtering. By resolution of the Federal Council the obligation of examination can be extended to other slaughtered animals. In emergency slaughtering the examination before slaughtering may be omitted. Under what conditions a slaughtering may be taken as an emergency slaughtering is fixed by the Federal Council.

Sec. 2. The examination of sheep and goats as well as of calves and hogs of less than three (3) months of age may be omitted before and after the slaughtering if the animals show no sign of sickness and if the proprietor of the animal desires to use the meat exclusively in his own household. If, however, at the slaughtering symptoms are shown which are apt to create doubts in the health of the slaughtered animal the meat has to be submitted at once to an examination. The household of military barracks, hospitals, educational institutions, eating establishments, prisons, poor houses and similar establishments as well as the household of slaughterers, meat dealers and of the keepers of hotels, saloons and eating houses are not to be regarded as own households in the sense of this paragraph.

Sec. 3. The territorial governments are authorized to order for sections and times in which an infectious disease of animals prevails, the examination of all animals exposed to that epidemic.

Sec. 4. Meat in the sense of this law means parts of warm blooded animals, fresh or prepared, provided they are intended for the use of man. As parts shall also be regarded fats and sausages prepared from the same, other products only so far as especially designated by the Federal Council.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of examination inspection districts have to be formed. For each district at least one inspector and one substitute are to be appointed. The territorial governments have to form the districts and to appoint the inspectors. For the examinations to be made in the establishments for the manufacture of conserved goods for the army, special inspectors may be appointed by the military executive. As far as possible only examined veterinary surgeons shall be appointed as inspectors. Other persons have to be instructed and examined before appointment.

Sec. 6. If at the examinations the existence or the suspicion of a sickness is shown for which by law notice to the government is prescribed, the inspectors have immediately to proceed as prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. If the examination of the live animal does not give cause for an objection to slaughtering, the inspector has to authorize the same and to order such special precautionary measures, which shall appear necessary. The slaughtering of any animal subjected to examination cannot take place before the granting of this permit and only subject to such special precautionary measures as may have been ordered for that case. If the slaughtering does not take place the very lat-

est two (2) days after the granting of the permit, it is only allowed after a second examination and permit.

Sec. 8. The examination after the slaughtering of hogs, the meat of which is not exclusively destined to be used in own households, (paragraph 2), is to be performed also in reference to trichinae.

Sec. 9. If the examination after the slaughtering shows that there is no cause for objections to the meat the inspector has to declare the same as fit for use by man. Before the examination no parts of a slaughtered animal shall be removed.

Sec. 10. If the examination proves that the meat is not fit for use by man the inspector has to seize it temporarily, to give notice of it to the proprietor and also to the police authorities. Meat which has been declared unfit for the use of man at the examination must not be disposed of for nourishment or use for man. The police authorities may permit the use of meat for other purposes provided there are no sanitary objections to it. The police authorities will prescribe such measures as are necessary to provide safety from any use of the meat for man. Before permit is granted by the police such meat must not be disposed of and then only with such safety measures as prescribed by the officials. The condemned meat is to be removed by the police in a harmless way, provided its use for other purposes was not permitted as above.

Sec. 11. If the examination proves that the meat is only conditionally fit for use by man the inspector has to seize it temporarily and to give notice to the proprietor and to the police. The police orders such measures as appear necessary to make the meat fit for the use of man. Meat which at the examination was declared as conditionally fit must not be disposed of for nourishment for man until it was made fit for such use by the measures prescribed by the police authorities. So far as meat has not been made fit for use section ten (10) has to be applied, correspondently.

Sec. 12. The sale of such meat which had to be made fit for use for man (paragraph 11) is only permitted provided the meat is especially made known as such kind of meat. Meat dealers and keepers of hotels, saloons and restaurants are not permitted to sell or use such meat without special authority from the police which authority is at any time revokable. No such meat shall be delivered to them unless they have received said authority. These persons have to bring to public notice in their business localities and at conspicuous places in legible signs, that meat of such quality is sold or used in this place. Meat dealers must not sell or offer for sale such meat in the same place where good meat is sold or offered for sale.

Sec. 13. If the examination shows that the meat, although fit to use for man, is of inferior quality in reference to its food value, the inspector has to give notice of it to the proprietor of the meat. Such meat can also only be disposed of and used under the rules prescribed under Sec. 12.

Sec. 14. Meat which is imported into the custom territory has to be subjected to an official examination at the importation in co-operation with the custom officials. Such meat which can be proved to have been properly examined in the country and which is destined to immediate transit is exempted of another inspection.

The importation of meat can only be made



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ETC., ETC.

Write for
Catalogue.



Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

through specified custom offices. The Federal Council specifies these offices as well as those custom and duty stations where an examination of the meat may take place, and prescribes how far meat may only be imported in joined carcasses, in parts of animals, or in parts of a specified size and in natural junction with interior organs. Game, poultry and meat for use by travelers or entering by mail shall be subjected to an examination only so far as ordered by the Federal Council. Meat entering in minor commerce at borders or in the public markets of border districts may by order of the territorial governments be exempt of the prescribed examination, or otherwise relieved.

(To be Continued.)

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock m., April 4, 1899, for furnishing and delivering provisions for vessels and stations in the 3d Lighthouse District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to E. M. SHEPARD, Captain, U. S. N.

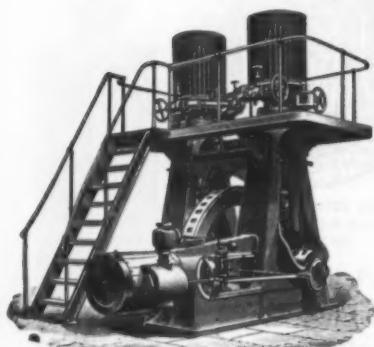
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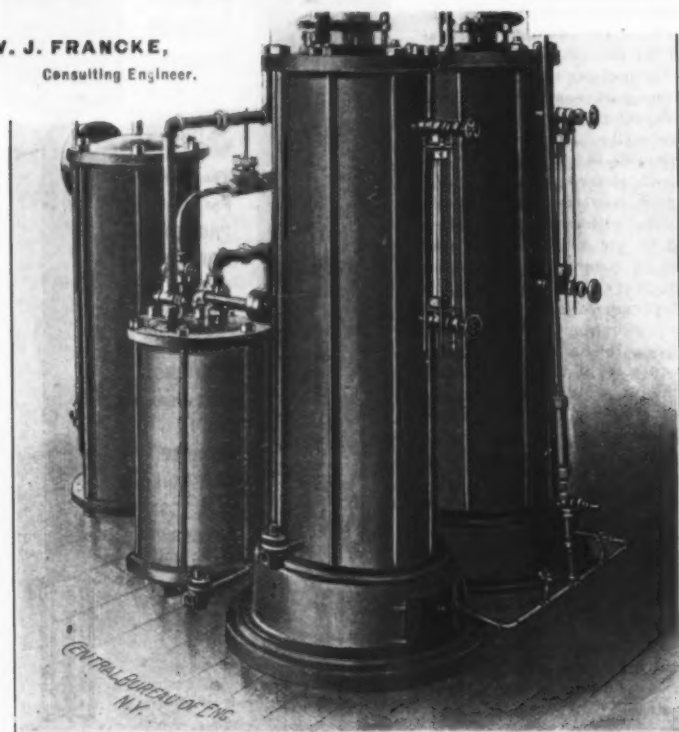


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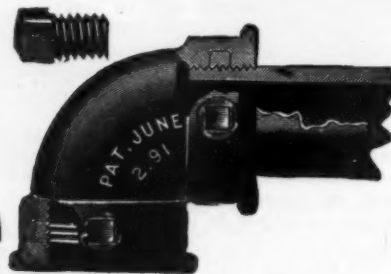
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We contract for the Equipment of
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The Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is a Wonder. It is Intended for Attachment to Ice Boxes Consuming from 250 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. of Ice per Day. We claim for this Apparatus a Continuous Automatic Circulation of the Refrigerating Agent. Unlike All Others it Requires **NO PUMP, NO ENGINE, NO MECHANIC, NO BRINE,** no Re-charging with Chemicals, and can be Installed Without Interruption to any Business. The Cost of Refrigeration is Greatly Reduced. Every Vacuum Refrigerating Apparatus is Guaranteed to do all We Claim for it in every Particular. A Detailed Description of the Operation of the Vacuum System of Refrigeration will be sent on Application.

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO., - New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.

TIGHT JOINT
MALLEABLE IRON AMMONIA
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Ice and Refrigeration

—D. W. Wilbur, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has bought the Red Hood Creamery, which, it is understood, he will move from its present site to Red Hook, N. Y., near the depot.

—Hon. Amos Gerald will build a \$10,000 creamery at Waterville, Me., for Nye & Everett, of that city, whose plant was destroyed Feb. 14 last. The latest modern machinery will be put in.

—The Creamery Company which is to erect a dairy plant at Poland, O., has purchased a lot from James Cleland, Jr., of that place. The buildings will be erected as soon as all arrangements have been completed.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are: Edwin F. Uhl, W. T. Powers, Thomas D. Bradfield, George N. Davis, and Cyrus E. Perkins.

—D. R. Levermore & Sons, of Dresserville, N. Y., expect to build a milk skimming establishment at Lickville, N. Y. It is quite possible also that these or other parties will build a similar station at Sempronius and a creamery at Dresserville.

—John Temple, general manager of the Tennessee Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Jackson, Tenn., has, on behalf of his company, taken over the old Nickelson Woolen Mill. The company will establish at Gallatin, in that State, one of the largest ice and cold storage plants in Tennessee.

—William Amerman and L. W. Antram will open a branch of the Salem (O.) Cream-

ery. This branch will be on Mr. Antram's farm near the children's home in that city. Separating machinery will be put in. The cream will be consumed in the Salem market. This plant expects to be running about May 1 next.

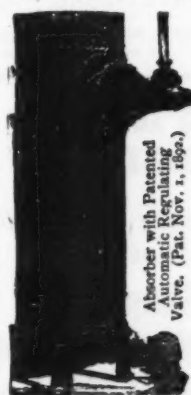
—The Universal Refrigerating Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Its purpose is refrigerating and cold storage. The incorporators are: John W. Mollenhauer, Thos. J. Fay, and John P. Ryan. The principal offices of the company will be the Corporation Trust Company's building, Jersey City.

—Chief Quartermaster Lee, at army headquarters, Chicago, Ill., will open bids March 30 for the erection of a large refrigerating plant and ice-making machine at Manila, under the plans and specifications recently revised by Chicago experts. Proposals for constructing the plant were received a month ago and forwarded to Washington, as noted in this journal, but were rejected because the specifications were not sufficiently explicit. The revised plans call for a refrigerating plant with a capacity for 1,200 tons of beef, 200 tons of mutton, 50 tons of butter, 50 tons of canned goods, 100 tons of potatoes and 100 tons of bacon. The ice-making plant will be capable of turning out 140 tons of ice a day. The refrigeration is to be accomplished by means of direct expansion and based on a temperature of water for condensing not colder than 85 degrees. Bidders will be expected

to ship their material to Manila to be put together. The refrigerating-house will be divided into twelve rooms. Separate rooms will be provided for each class of provisions. The estimated cost of the plant is \$150,000.

—The ice plant auxiliary of the Red Cross Society, which throughout the war afforded relief in the way of supplying the soldiers and sailors with ice, held its final meeting last week at the residence of Miss De Peyster, 7 East 42d street, New York City. The auxiliary has raised \$50,000, and of this \$20,000 remains unexpended. One of the purposes of the meeting was to consider what use should be made of this sum. It was finally resolved that the money be placed in the hands of a committee empowered to expend it as it saw fit. The auxiliary recently secured places for 2,000 soldiers at an expense of \$2,000. Miss Delafield, the Chairman, in her report, reviewed the work of the auxiliary. During the war two schooner loads of ice, aggregating 1,643 tons, were sent to Cuba, at a cost of \$10,860. About \$8,000 was spent in supplying ice at the different army camps and an ice plant was installed on the transport "Missouri," costing \$6,800. The auxiliary was started with the object of raising \$3,000 to supply one ice plant. It became, however, the third largest of the Red Cross auxiliaries. It was resolved not to disband but to adjourn subject to the call of the Chair. The following are the officers in charge of the fund remaining: Miss Julia Delafield, second, Chairman; Miss Helen De Peyster, Treasurer; Miss Catherine S. Leverich, Secretary; Fred J. De Peyster, Honorary Chairman, and Adrian Iselin, Jr., Honorary Treasurer.

—The certificate of incorporation of the American Ice Co. has been filed at Jersey City, N. J., with an authorized capital of \$60,000,000. It is stated that the real interests back of the company are connected with

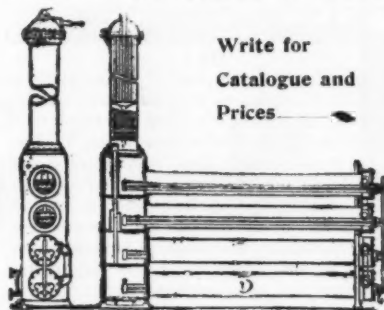


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*It is the Simplest,
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F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

the Standard Oil Co. This is the company which failed in trying to incorporate in Maine as the laws of that State limit corporation capital to \$10,000,000. Considerable hostility against the incorporation of the company developed, as it was reported that those in control of the company planned to make the State of Maine merely a place for the storage of ice, and that their intention was to take ice from the Hudson and other rivers when the ice crop was large, and to use Maine ice only when the crop was short. As a result of this hostility the Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature decided to report that the bill ought not to pass. The outcome of this decision is the incorporation in New Jersey of the big company, which, it is said, is to control all of the important ice companies in the United States.

INSULATION.

By J. G. Glover, Architect, Brooklyn.
(Specially written for *The National Provisioner*.)
III.

In mapping out the plan of a cooler, there are many questions to be considered, as suggested in last week's article on insulation. The writer has in mind a case where four or five different ground plans were worked out before the owners were satisfied, and then after the plan agreed on was finished up and the building put up accordingly, the business to be carried on in the premises was changed, and the working floor had to be very materially altered at large expense to fit the new requirements.

First, is there a gable end exposed to the sun, or a side wall next to a boiler room? If so, that should be the side on which to place the warm air duct, the cold air duct being placed on the coldest side so as to take advantage of the understood fact that warm air is bound to rise and that cold air will fall; for this same reason the location of the delivery door should be considered, this being where the fresh warm air is to be admitted into the cooler and this air should be given a chance to rise at once and be chilled, this object being obtained by locating the door under the warm air duct. Another reason for locating the warmest side of the room to be refrigerated is that this side and the ceiling, if it is next to a roof, should have an extra lining of insulation.

Having decided on the ground plan of the cooler, we are ready to start the insulating.

First, if the side walls are brick, they should receive a heavy coat of a specially prepared paint, the latter being well worked into all the points the effect being to make them airtight and impervious to moisture.

Then we are ready to put up the furrings on the walls, which should be stout spruce studs held securely by wire spikes into the joints of the brick work. This line of furring studs

are set plumb and true to line so that all the other work will come true. The first lining of tongued and grooved one-inch boards is then put on, these boards being very dry and sound, but not necessarily free of knots or knot holes, as the principal purpose of the boards in the insulation, is to keep the paper in position. A few knot holes can do no harm, but the manner of applying this board and paper lining is of much more consequence. For instance, the lining of the sides, floor and ceiling should all be carried on together, so as to avoid straight joints at the corners, as would be the case if the siding was all put on at once; for it is understood that there must

be numerous layers of boards and paper, making two, three and sometimes four air spaces to form the insulation.

(To be Continued.)

—The Jamaica (N. Y.) Ice & Cold Storage Co. has increased its capital from \$30,000 to \$75,000, divided into \$100 shares.

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A BEAUTIFUL ELECTRICAL PUBLICATION.

No. 2 of Vol. VIII. of "Architects and Engineers Electrical Bulletin," issued by the Sprague Electric Company, of New York, is a model of the printer's craft, and a gem in the way of the electrical information contained between its handsome covers of artistically-blended green and gold. It is superbly illustrated with half tones.

The Sprague Company says, editorially:

"We are nearing the close of a wonderful century in the world's history; wonderful for its mechanical achievements; wonderful for its increase of the world's wealth, and for the physical and ethical advancement of its peoples. But notwithstanding all of these past or present wonders, we are on the threshold of a new century during which will be witnessed an unparalleled progress in the domain of industry, economy and politics.

"No long process of inductive reasoning is necessary to point out the factors that are to be potential in the coming era.

"Whatever steam, gas, compressed air, or even liquefied air may accomplish, it can be confidently asserted that electricity will easily lead them all. Whether developed by great steam units or whether developed by the conservation of great water powers, it is the natural and rational method of transmitting energy and utilizing it in the performance of useful work. It is the most plastic medium of force yet discovered.

The several articles in Sprague's publication by Mr. E. H. Johnson enter into the details of the practical applications of electricity in a graphic and convincing manner. His researches, and those of his co-worker, Mr. Robert Lundell, have intimately covered every phase and characteristic of municipal and intermural railroading. Difficulties, criticisms, opposition, have been plentifully strewn in the path of their work; these obstacles were frankly and fearlessly met and overcome.

The advertising department of the Sprague Electric Company is to be congratulated upon the putting forth of this peerless publication, which contains so much of value to the elec-

trical fraternity and to those employing electricity as a motive power and for lighting purposes.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

"Dixon's Teachers' Note Book" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of Jersey City, N. J. It is handsomely illustrated, showing the different grades of pencils the company manufactures. It is filled with interesting reading matter, including literary selections which are highly entertaining. Those interested in lead pencils—and who are not?—should send for a copy of this pamphlet.

Last summer the Dixon Company put up a three-story, 90 x 40 addition to its pencil plant, and is now putting up another addition 32 x 26, four stories high, and we are informed that this probably will not be the end of their expanding, as they are in great need of larger facilities.

—Although only three years in operation, it is said that the Galesburg (Ill.) Artificial Co. is one of the most prosperous institutions of that city. At the annual meeting of the directors it was decided to make extensive improvements. A contract has been made with the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co., of Chicago, for machinery for enlarging the capacity of the plant to thirty tons instead of twenty tons as now. The work is under way, to be completed in sixty days.

* Dairymen in and about Sioux City, Ia., have organized and employed counsel to test the Iowa law compelling them to submit to tests of their cattle by the State veterinarian for tuberculosis. They claim the test is injurious, and that the law is illegal in providing no compensation to owners of condemned animals.

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GLOBE IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.

The
World's
Finest
Lard

AND

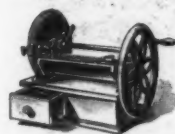


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PUT UP IN ALL SIZES OF TINS AND WOODEN PACKAGES.



Power Meat Chopper



Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

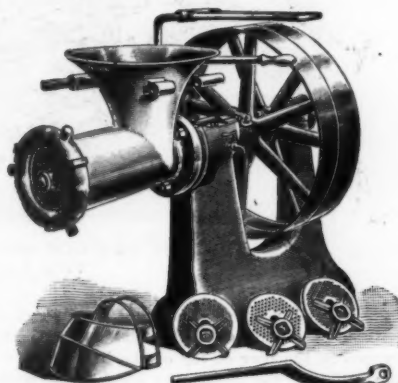


New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

ENTERPRISE

Power Meat Choppers

—TINNED—



No. 56, \$125.00

No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

No. 66, \$225.00

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.

Third and Dauphin Streets

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING COMPANY.

Refrigeration as Produced by the Vacuum Refrigerating System—An Apparatus, Not a Machine.

A review of the history of the inventions and appliances utilized by man in the present age, show that nearly all have undergone the process of eliminating early complications, until they have reached their present stage of practical simplicity.

It is a peculiarity of the human mind that when it seeks to find out something previously unknown, or how to do something in a new way, or, in other words, to invent, it generally selects to attain its end, methods that are complicated and costly rather than those that are simple, direct, inexpensive and practical.

All artificial refrigerating machines are based on the principle that the re-expansion of compressed bodies produces cold. All bodies are subject to this law, but for the purpose of artificial refrigerating, volatile liquid bodies only are suitable, and of these the best results have been obtained from ammonia, which is practically the only substance used in connection with the refrigerating machines of the present day.

Of ammonia machines two kinds have been long in use, the ammonia absorption and the ammonia compression machines. In both the refrigerating agent is compressed and then expanded.

In the first system the compression has been accomplished by the direct application of heat. In the second system, the ammonia gas is compressed by mechanical means. Both of these require steam or other motive power to operate the pump used to return the liquid ammonia to the still in the absorption system and to operate the compressor in the compression system. The use of either involves the necessity of taking care of pumps and other running machinery, necessitating skillful labor and constant care and attention for their successful operation and constant repairs inseparable from running machinery, hence it will be seen that their cost, both of construction and maintenance, except on a large scale, is absolutely impracticable.

The vacuum refrigerating system employs no machinery of any kind; the liquefaction, evaporation and absorption of the refrigerating agent is produced by the simplest possible application of nature's laws, and an apparatus, not a machine, is used to produce the refrigerating effect, utilizing the entire latent heat of the refrigerating agent without the losses inseparable from moving machinery.

By the use of the principles of the vacuum and the siphon, the vacuum system at one stroke entirely does away with pumps, compressors, and running machinery of every description, and practically eliminates labor, care, repairs and constant attention necessary to operate all previous machines used for the production of cold. It has vastly cheapened artificial refrigeration and made it possible to connect an apparatus directly to an ice box, using from 250 to 750 lbs. of ice per day, which efficiently and cheaply takes care of the temperature in the box with but a few moments' attention from any intelligent employee.

The manufacturers of the vacuum refrigerating apparatus point out that:

First—There has been up to the advent of this system no apparatus of any kind designed to connect directly to small ice boxes.

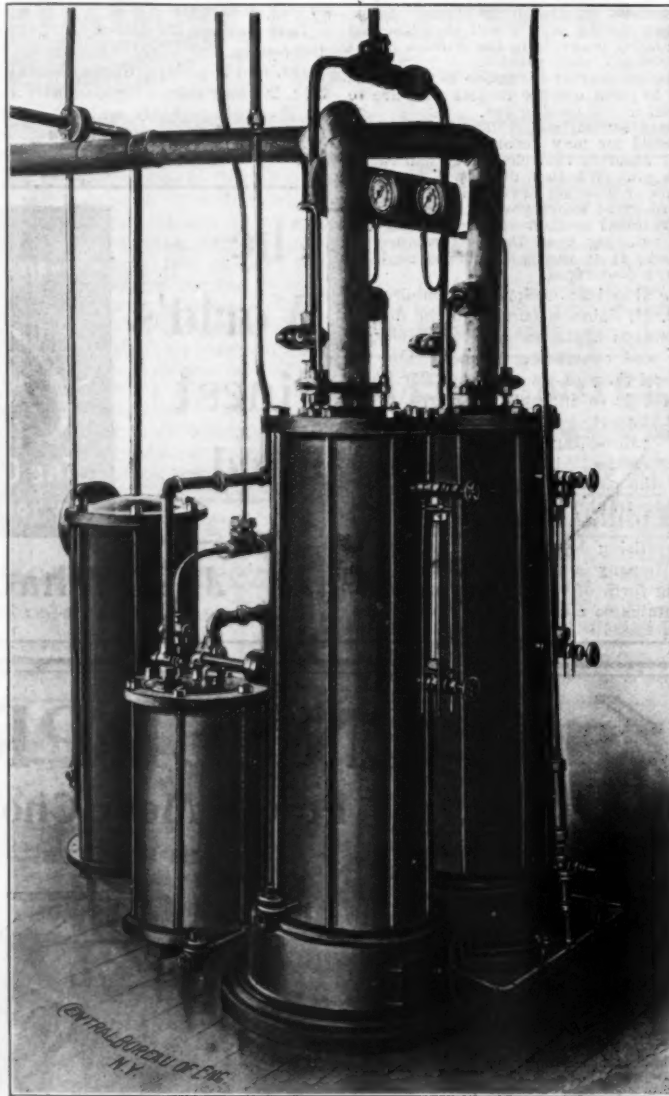
Second—There are any number of machines on the market, running machines, that require the care, repairs and skilled attention inherent in the use of all mechanisms; none of these, however, are in units small enough for boxes using from 100 to 750 lbs. of ice per day.

Third—There is no apparatus pure and simple, devoid of all mechanisms, which utilizes the simple laws of physics and natural properties of ammonia without the intermediate use of pumps, compressors, or the necessity of constantly watching the complicated systems of stills, absorbers, interchangers, etc., etc., other than the vacuum refrigerating apparatus.

The apparatus is intended for all places where a cold and dry air is needed as in packinghouses, dairies, butcher shops, etc. It can be attached to any ice box now installed.

absorbs the ammoniacal gas and the solution becomes the original aqua-ammonia, ready to go through the same process again.

The principle of the apparatus is based on the physical properties of ammonia, enabling it to be absorbed by cold water, and driven off again, when the water is heated. When driven off it creates a pressure, and under that pressure ammonia liquefies. When that liquefied ammonia expands it takes up its latent heat, producing intense cold. It is then re-absorbed by the water, to be in turn driven off again by the heat.



VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO.
Front View of Machine.

It is placed near the box and is connected with it by piping, coils of which are also arranged in the rear or top of the box. One of the stills of the apparatus is charged with aqua-ammonia. This is heated, whereupon the ammoniacal gas is expelled from the water and forced into a condenser, where it is cooled off, becomes liquefied and passes into a receiver.

It is then conveyed to the refrigerating coils in the box, where it is expanded, the rapid expansion of the gas reducing the temperature and keeping it at any desirable point. After that it is drawn to the absorber and thence to the still, by a vacuum maintained therein, where it is brought in contact with the water from which it parted. The water

Once charged, the apparatus is always ready for use. It never needs recharging. The apparatus stands in the front rank for simplicity and cheapness, there being nothing made, say the manufacturers, that can compete with it. It is especially adapted to those using from a quarter of a ton to eight tons of ice a day.

The company wishes it to be understood that they offer an apparatus and not a machine, and that they positively guarantee this apparatus to do all they claim for it. To substantiate their claims they are prepared to show the apparatus in operation, where it has been doing its work for many months in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

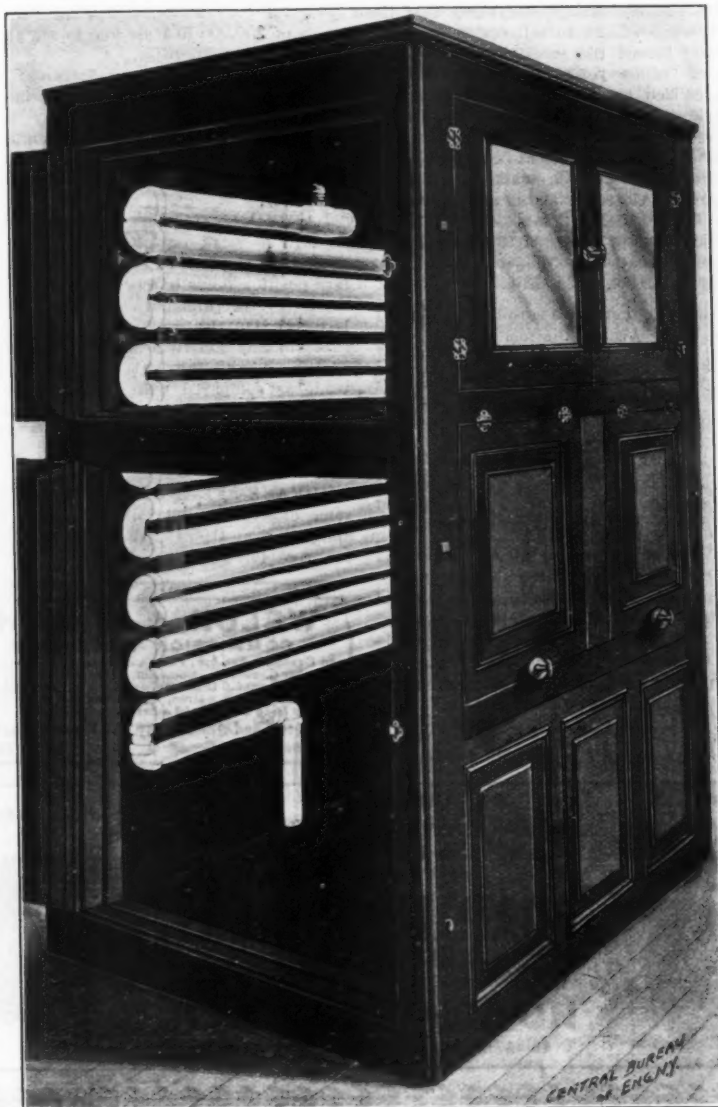
Theodore M. Dukehart, late of the U. S. N.,

and Wilton C. Donn, State Examiner of Stationary Engines of Maryland, patent expert of 261 Broadway, New York City, are among those who have strongly indorsed the machine.

The Vacuum Refrigerating Company which is located in New Brunswick, N. J., and which has been in existence for over a year, have now moved into more spacious quarters at 17 Water street, that city. This concern has been carefully looking after the results of their apparatus, figuring the cost of producing the best quality of ice, and now present

ical construction this concern was particularly fortunate in being able to secure the services of W. J. Francke, whose long connection with the ice and refrigeration business of this country eminently fits him to fill this responsible position. Mr. Francke has been connected with some of the large firms in this line of business, and recently was general manager of the Moteogo Bay Artificial Ice and Electric Light Company, of Jamaica, West Indies.

A number of additions to their present works are now under way and various changes



VACUUM REFRIGERATING CO.
Showing Brine Pipes in Box.

to the trade refrigerating apparatus which is highly spoken of in numerous testimonials, indicating that it possesses unusual merit. A detailed description of the same will be found on page 22.

Mr. Thomas G. Phinny has recently been elected president of the Vacuum Refrigerating Company. He will be remembered by his connection with large business interests in the vicinity of New York, and latterly with Johnson & Johnson, in their various enterprises. He now intends to devote his entire time to this new business.

In the selection of an engineer for mechan-

are being made in order to meet the rapidly growing business, which they have enjoyed of late. Having a large factory, machine shop and all the various apparatus necessary to turn out the ice machines and refrigerating appliances, the Vacuum Refrigerating Company are bound to become a very prominent business concern of New Brunswick.

—At the fire of the Buffalo Cold Storage Company's plant at Buffalo, N. Y., several firemen were overcome with smoke, and the loss on poultry was between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The plant is fully insured and is again in operation.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

MILEY PACKING COMPANY, Chicago; Ill.; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Edwin V. Kelly, Ira R. Hutchinson, and Archibald Cattrell.

THE SOUTH SIDE PROVISION COMPANY of Chicago, Ill.; capital, \$1,500; incorporators, Rosa Forschler, Thomas Forschler and Theodore Martens.

WAGONER ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY, of Fort Smith. Capital stock, \$12,000. Incorporators: J. R. Ward, G. H. Brown, Dewitt Pinckney, J. G. Knight, J. D. Cassaver, J. W. Wallace.

EMPIRE STATE CREAMERY, Lyndonville, N. Y., manufacturing butter, cheese, condensed milk, etc. Authorized capital, \$3,000. Incorporators: Milton St. John, Jean M. St. John, Yates; John J. Ryan, Medina.

BEAVER CHEESE COMPANY, Beaver, Mich.; making and manufacturing brick and American cheese. Authorized capital, \$1,100. Incorporators: Fred. Kreft, John P. Utner, Henry Koch, August Koch, Beaver.

THE MINERVA CANNING COMPANY, of Minerva, Carroll County, Ohio, was incorporated to conduct a general canning business on \$10,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Wm. Hughes, Eagan J. Negle, T. J. Thomas, A. S. Marshall and M. G. Marshall.

L. B. EDDY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.; teas, coffees, spices, etc. Authorized capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: Albert Mayer, Geo. W. Van Vechten, Geo. F. Argetsinger, Wm. C. Burns, Morris F. Clark, and Hiram R. Wood, all of Rochester; John F. White-side, Alexander, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL REFRIGERATING COMPANY, of Jersey City, N. J.; purpose, a general refrigerating and cold storage business and a general electric lighting and power business; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: John W. Mollenhauer, Thomas J. Fay and John P. Ryan, Jersey City.

COLUMBIA REFRIGERATING CO., N. J.; capital stock, \$3,000,000. Railway refrigerator and other cars and refrigerator appliances for cars and ocean vessels. Incorporators: Allan Carpenter, of New York; W. C. Prime, of Yonkers; J. F. Boothroyd, of Newburgh; John M. Ferry, of Bayonne.

THE CAMPBELL SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture and deal in oil and cleansing soaps and toilet preparations. David Alexander Campbell, Archibald McNeal Campbell, George D. Kaull, Jay P. Dawley and Millard H. Nason are the incorporators of the company.

—A few miles to the north of the Cheyenne Indian Agency in Custer County, Mont., is an icy well that arouses much interest among the ranchers and cattlemen of that section. It is said that the ice forms in the well in the summer and thaws in the winter. The well is within a few hundred feet of the summit of the Little Wolf Mountain on the north slope. By chance nature has formed almost the identical conditions that man has made use of to preserve ice throughout the hot weather. The shaft is the cavity in which to store the ice; the volcanic ash, filling into the open space between the loosely piled rock, serves the purpose of sawdust in keeping out the warm draughts of air; the altitude and the north slope are favorable to the preservation of the ice; tall, dense forest prevents the heating of the surface rock by the direct rays of the sun. This apparent contradiction of the natural laws that govern the outside world has carried the fame of this well for miles around, and people have traveled great distances to witness the formation of icicles during the hot weather of July.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—In our previous review we said that a sale of 150 hhds. city would be made probably before the close of the week at 4½¢, to make then a further advance of ½¢. This came about on last Saturday morning. Since that time up to present writing the only sales of city and which were made on Monday, was of 50 hhds. at 4½¢, and on Wednesday 50 hhds. at 4½¢. But no more could be had at that price, while it looks as though holders would have everything their own way for a considerable time. Undeniably the conditions about the tallow market have probably never before invited so encouraging statistical conditions for even higher figures than those existing. It is true that at the London sale on Wednesday, and where 1,000 casks were offered and 700 casks of it sold, no further advance was made, but that the report came of an "unchanged and firm market;" yet this was without especial significance. England is so markedly short in its supplies of tallow, while not able to depend as freely this season as formerly upon Australia for shipments, that any momentary development over its market is without much force, although if a further advance had occurred there this week there is no doubt but that it would have furnished added stimulation to affairs here. All continent countries as well are behind in their supplies of tallow. It must be recollected that supplies have been well bought up here ahead, and that the melters will be busy essentially through the remainder of this month in meeting deliveries on these contracts, and that not much city made could be had at even the higher prices which are held this week. Thus to-day (Wednesday) the melters are talking up to 5¢. for city in hhds.; it is possible that 4½¢. would buy another lot of 50 hhds., but all told probably not more than 150 hhds. could be had for this month's delivery at any price. Our later reports for Thursday and Friday markets will show any sales that may take place, while giving the price as well for the contract deliveries of city. The country made is arriving only moderately; if of the good and lower grades in their dependence upon the home trade for absorption, the prices are not advancing as decidedly as the choice qualities which have as well an export demand; thus some strictly prime country has

sold at 4½¢@5, to exporters, while the low grades have sold down to 4½¢@4½¢, with in all for the week 225,000 lb taken.

In city edible sales have been 200 tcs. at 5½¢. The Western markets have been well cleaned up on wants of the soap trade there, which has bought all that could be had on the spot, and essentially everything that the packers were willing to sell for near future deliveries; indeed the sales there have been mainly of "tallow yet to be made," while the prices realized have been higher again, and the markets there closed with a good deal of buoyancy. Fully 1,000,000 lb prime packers have been sold at Chicago at 5¢., and 250,000 lb in St. Louis at 4½¢; while at Chicago, prime packers closed at 5¢. bid and 5½¢ asked; besides 350,000 lb No. 2 sold there at 3½¢@4, and which is now quoted at 3½¢@4½¢; No. 1 city renderers' at 4½¢@4½¢, prime country at 4½¢@4½¢; No. 2, do., at 3½¢@3½¢.

On Thursday there was nothing done in city in hhds. here, because the melters either had none to sell or were practically out of the market at current prices. It was considered that it was a 5 market, although the last sale was the day before at 4½¢, but it was believed that 5 had been bid and declined for a named brand. The contract deliveries for the week of 250 hhds. city to the home trade will necessarily go in on the basis of the last sale, which was at 4½¢. (For Friday's closings see page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—There is nothing new to this market. A steady tone prevails, while the home trade is buying moderately steadily. Sale of 100,000 lb at 5¢ at Chicago; 5¢ is bid and 5½¢ asked.

On Thursday, sale of 25,000 pounds city at 5½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—There is very little inquiry, while prices are somewhat unsettled,

quoted at about 6¼¢. for Western. Sales of 60,000 lb city on private terms.

GREASE.—Buyers' and sellers' views are getting more apart as the latter are steadily asking more money by reason of the advance in tallow, the fact that the receipts here are small and that wants are becoming more urgent from the pressers and exporters. The Western markets have been largely sold up recently on active wants of not only their home soap trade but exporters as well, and their prices are held so high that they are enabled to turn down most of the bids that come to them from Eastern markets. In New York, quotations are at present a little undecided, but quoted higher and at from 4¼¢@4½¢ for "A" white, 4¢@4½¢ for "B" white. Sales of 250,000 lb bone and house at 4¢@4½¢, and yellow at 3¼¢@3½¢.

CORN OIL.—The manufacturers are doing quite as much business as seemed probable with the hardening tendency of soap prices generally while they are inclined to be a little stronger in their views over prices. Quotations are \$3.35@3.75 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—The tone of the market varies as lard is weak or otherwise, while at the same time the lack of positive strength to the lard position tends to more reserved buying of the oil by the principal consumers than usual latterly. On the whole, however, this is an exceptionally active season for consumption of the oil, and the little momentary loss of trade as compared with some of the recent active periods is not at all disconcerting to pressers. Sales have ranged from 44¢@46¢. for prime. (For Friday's closings see page 42.)

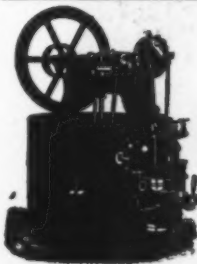
GREASE STEARINE is held firmly, with some export demand. White quoted at 4½¢, and yellow at 4½¢@4¼¢. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

WELCH & WELCH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Resins, Tur, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE: 121 Broad Street, Telephone, 1969 Broad. NEW YORK.



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Scouring and Laundry**

SOAP MACHINERY.

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let us show you how we can help you.

HOUCHIN & HUBER,

85-45 Fifty-third St., NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.



A BIG YIELD

of both **PROFIT** and **SATISFACTION**
will result if you use

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BRAND OF...

GREEN OLIVE OIL FEET.

ALWAYS UNIFORM.
ALWAYS THE BEST.

Do Not Accept Any Substitute.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

...IMPORTERS...

383 West Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE "TREE SYSTEM" OF SMOKING HAMS.

Armour & Co. have just installed in their important Manhattan Market branch, and are installing in their houses throughout the country, a very novel and useful implement for holding and handling hams from pickle to smoke house and back to the wagon again without the necessity of touching them. It is called "Fitzgerald's Tree System" of hanging hams or other pieces of meat. It is the newest thing out, and was invented by John J. Fitzgerald, the head smoker in Armour & Co.'s big plant at Chicago. It is the most novel, simple and convenient tool in the curing trade. No doubt the reflective inventor walked through Chicago's busy streets, looked up along the telegraph company's forest line of tree poles, got his thoughts tangled in among the wires, and extricated himself, and the idea that an iron miniature of these wooden arms which hold up wires on the streets would also hold up hams in a packinghouse. Then, doubtless, he went and invented his novel "tree system." The device is simple. Instead of a telegraph pole, an iron or a steel rod about three-fourths of an inch wide and six feet high is used. At the top is a loop to hook it on the trolley of the tracking where it is suspended. On this rod is slipped an iron skeleton rack consisting of two iron cross-pieces, one on each side of the rod (after the manner of a cross-piece on each side of a telegraph pole to support the wires). These beams or arms are each about two feet long, and are held together by two cross-pieces. A screw tightens it against the rod whenever required. On each of the cross-pieces are seventeen little knobs instead of the glass non-conductors on the wire cross beam of the telegraph pole. This analogy of the telegraph pole is introduced as a comparison, so that the reader may the better follow and understand the structure of the smoker "tree." These little knobs are about one inch high and one and a half inches apart. The ham string is hung on these. The "tree" is completed by placing three of these racks on one rod at distances of about eighteen inches apart, and about two and a half feet from the floor. On each beam are hung five hams, or ten to the rack, and thirty to the "tree." These are hung there at the pickle tank. They are tracked into the smoke house, which looks like a ham forest. After curing is completed the goods are tracked into the provision store-room, or wherever needed, and left suspended as fruit of the iron "tree" until needed for delivery. They are then tracked to the purchaser's wagon. These "tree" racks double the capacity of the smoke house, and quadruple pretty nearly every other thing connected with the ham or meat smoking business.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

523 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.



Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
Fertilizing Materials,
Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

Its utility and simplicity are not all of the virtues of the "tree system." It permits better circulation, more even distribution of smoke and product, and it really adds beauty to the otherwise prosaic look of the huddled, greasy looking hams of a smoke house. The "trees" are lifted to the main floor from the brine tanks on an elevator.

AN IMPROMPTU CAN OPENING.

An impromptu canned goods opening at the Armour Packing Company's general Eastern office, Manhattan Market, a few days ago, served not only to show the excellence of the commercial food, but also to illustrate the fact that one might walk into any important branch of this or of any other American canning company and sit down to an excellent banquet from an extensive menu. A member of the editorial staff of The National Provisioner was conducting a late member of the German Reichstag and correspondent of a leading German daily newspaper, through New York's famous meat district. In due course the twain entered the establishment of the Armour Packing Company, after seeing many of the other boxes. They were not expected. The conversation turning from fresh to canned meats, Mr. Jim Stewart instinctively turned host in the absence of Mr. C. W. Armour, and General Manager C. C. Galbraith. Our guest soon found his eyes widening with surprise after surprise, each demonstrating the detail of American ingenuity and the superb quality of the goods shown. Cans of all sorts were pulled down indiscriminately and opened without heed to the nature of the contents. The frankness and prodigal hospitality of the concern surprised the guest as much as did the fine class of canned food exposed. The list of canned delicacies contained sliced ham, whole ox tongue, deviled ham, luncheon beef, chicken tamale, sauer kraut and Vienna sausages, sliced breakfast bacon, boned chicken, Vienna sausage, sliced ham, deviled chicken, boned turkey, dried beef, pork and beans, concentrated oxtail soup, corned beef, consommé, chicken gumbo, tomato soup and a few other choice dishes. Each of these numbers would be a welcomed viand to any table. The cans were carefully inspected, the meats cut up, liberally tasted, thoroughly examined and scrutinized. Under heat of course the fats melted, mixed in with and softened the meats, but in no sense changed their flavor or value. This impromptu canned meat opening served as an object lesson which will find its echo in another land. After hearing so much against American canned goods by their detractors our guest was amazed to find them of such superior quality and relish. He was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war and fared worse then than he could now do on such food as he saw. The Mexican tamale was very fine. One can of goods opened was five years old. It looked and tasted no worse than one of 1898. The Armour Packing Company deserves its success.

NEW ORLEANS MEAT INSPECTION AND THE PACKERS.

The city of New Orleans has filed its answer in the United States Circuit Court, to the allegations of the Cudahy Packing Co., et al, in regard to the local meat inspection laws of that city. It is as follows:

"Cudahy Packing Company et al, vs. City of New Orleans, et al.—The answer of the city of New Orleans, one of the above-named respondents, to the amended and supplemental bill of complaint of the plaintiffs (respondent reserving to itself all benefits and advantages of exception to said amended bill), saith: That it reaffirms all its averments in its answer to the original bill and makes the same

part of its answer to said amended bill as if the same were now repeated. And further answering, this respondent denies that meats of said plaintiff, imported into the city of New Orleans, are received in original packages, within the meaning of those terms; and it denies that every piece of meat and every package of pork loins, when the same arrives in the city of New Orleans, bears a tag of the United States Government inspector, but avers that, on the contrary, their packages of pork loins have only a certificate of inspection affixed to the box, on the outside thereof, that their meats bear an imprint upon the meat itself, by means of a rubber or other stamp, and, further answering, this respondent admits that the assistant meat inspectors in its employ now receive only \$50 per month, which is inadequate compensation for the services performed; and it denies all the other statements contained in the second paragraph of said amended bill. Respondent denies that the inspection of meats of the complainants has at any time been refused unless payment therefor was previously made, but says the fact is that at no time has the payment of inspection fees for the inspection of the complainant's meats been required prior to the inspection thereof, nor paid prior thereto; and respondent submits that complainants have no right to any injunction or other relief prayed for in the said bill of complaint."

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: William C. Schumacher (Forbes Bros., Limited), by Anderson Fowler; George B. Post, Jr. (Post & Flagg, brokers), by Henry F. Taylor; Washington A. Flagg (Post & Flagg), by Walter L. Thompson.

Visitors at the Exchange: A. B. Woolvin, Duluth; J. A. McCarthy, Philadelphia; William Faist, Milwaukee; B. Hudruit, Terre Haute; Thomas A. Kesby, Cincinnati; Y. J. Harris, J. T. Sickel, J. T. Scott, and S. A. McClean, Jr., Chicago.

All of the proposed amendments to the Gratuity Fund by-laws were voted down sharply by the members on Wednesday of this week. The vote on the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in the amount to be paid beneficiaries had only 251 votes for, to 1,067 against.

Charles H. Skidmore, an old member of the New York Produce Exchange, died of pneumonia at his home at Montclair, N. J., on his fifty-ninth birthday on March 10. Mr. Skidmore had been a member of several prominent New York firms, beginning with Weeks, Rosnier & Co., provision dealers, and latterly with Turle & Skidmore, dealers in California preserved products. His passing away will be mourned by a large circle of friends on both sides of the continent as his commercial career was one that awakened general confidence and esteem. Mr. Skidmore, who leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters, was, until within a few recent years, an active and devout member of Dr. Behrend's Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

(See page 15 also.)

NOTES FROM CANADA.

At a well attended meeting of the hide dealers of the Dominion, held at Toronto, Ont., the "Compulsory Hide Inspection" bill was discussed. The bill is to come before the approaching Dominion Parliament. A very largely signed petition was brought in, and a deputation appointed to go to Ottawa to wait upon the Government. The meeting was very unanimous in its opposition to the bill owing, it is contended, to its being impracticable and very destructive to trade.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Despite the inferior quality of the present offerings, substantial sales have been effected. The packers are evidently desirous of moving their holdings as rapidly as possible. This applies especially to February and March heavy stock. The large buyers have been operating heavily and the present tone of the market is fairly firm.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, free of brands, moved to the extent of nearly 7,000 at 11½.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, have moved in a substantial way at 10¼.

COLORADO STEERS are well sold up. They recently moved in fairly large quantity at from 9½ to 9¾.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS—A lot of number ones moved in connection with lower quality at 10½. The sale involved about 12,000 hides.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of hands, 55 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 5,500 at 10½, and are steady at the price. Lights are worth 11.

BRANDED COWS are a strong feature at 9¾@9½.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 9¾.

COUNTRY HIDES—Poor quality and an anticipation of lower prices tend to restrict sales. The demand from Eastern tanners on which dealers are wont to depend has failed to materialize this season.

No. 1 BUTTS, free of brands, and grubs, 40 to 60 lb., are not a strong feature at 9½—9 for ones and twos. Sales are very small.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb., are in active request and closely sold up at 10.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in fair request at 8¾@8½. Some choice stock brought a fraction higher.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs, have moved in a fair way at 9½—9 for ones and twos. These prices are not strong.

NATIVE BULLS are not in as strong a position as they were. They are still quotable at 8½ flat.

CALFSKINS—A country skin, in ordinary selection, 8 to 15 lbs., is worth 12½. They are not in much request.

KIPS—At present seem a dead letter at 10½.

DEACONS—50@70.

SLUNKS—25@30.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

HORSE HIDES—The best quality will not sell for less than 3.40, though the demand is limited.

SHEEPSKINS—There has been a fair demand. We quote:

FRESH PACKER PELTS—1.00@1.15.

FRESH COUNTRY PELTS—60@85.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS—70@1.00.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS—25@40.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales 12,500, pretty nearly running up to slaughter, and the prices were fairly good ones. A few cars of light average Colorados, 9½c.; 3,000 heavy average butts, 10½c.; 1,000 branded cows, 9½c.; 1,500 heavy Texas at 10½c., with lights at 10½c.; several thousand heavy native cows, a clearance sale by one of the packers, at 10½c., with 800 spready steers, 11½c., and other scattering sales. This week opened with some of the packers inclined to shade prices; they are determined of getting the March hides out of the way, so as to clean decks when the first of April starts in, as by that time hides will commence to show short hair and a better condition. The market on a good many grades may be called fully an ¼ to ½ cent lower, and sales already this week amount to some 8,000 hides. A lightish average Colorados, 9½c.; heavy Texas, 10½c.; lights, 10½c.; extremes, 10c. Native steers still "hang fire;" the packer holding the largest amount, still asking 11½c., seemingly convinced in his own mind they will bring this. The balance of the packers would freely sell at 11½c. and perchance if the entire production of March taken, some of the packers would clean out, under sort of a mild protest, at 11½c. Branded cows by most of the packers, a shade easier, and while 9½c. refused, 9½c. will purchase the lightest average in the city. Taking it as a whole, however, the market on these February and March hides have been very successfully operated on; it would not be surprising, however, to see quite a block of heavy Texas sell at 10½c., but these hides are of a little heavier average than what the packers take off. It is very doubtful if any of the other March Texas are sold below 10½c. in this city, as a few outsiders, with the large tanning concern, are evidently hunting up the most desirable class of Texas. Lights and extremes are in good demand, though the buyers are few; no accumulation need be held by the packers; in fact, the largest slaughterers of Texas have now virtually disposed of their take off up to the first of April.

Sheepskins are about in the same position as last week. Sales can readily be effected at \$1.10 to \$1.15, when packers have any stocks to offer. With lambs and pullers going at 75c. to 80c. The stocks are very light indeed.

Later.—Some 10,000 Texas just sold, private terms, but it is supposed about 10½c. all weights the value. 6,500 Texas, 10½c., 10½c. and 10c., and 1,800 Cols., 9½c.; 600 butts, 10½c.; 600 native steers, 11½c. Market entirely changed in tone, and packers rather stouter-hearted than ever.

BOSTON.

There are plenty of Butts offering at 9½. New England bring the same price.

CALFSKINS—Few being received.

SHEEPSKINS—Tanners need skins, but are holding off, pending decision on duty.

PHILADELPHIA.

Holders of hides are stiff in their views and tanners are indifferent because of inferior offerings. We quote:

CITY STEERS—10½.

CITY COWS—

COUNTRY STEERS—9½@10.

COUNTRY COWS—9¼@9½.

COUNTRY BULLS—8@8½.

CALFSKINS—There is little doing.

SHEEPSKINS—Quiet.

NEW YORK.

Stock offering is in the hands of one salter. Sales of the past week have been fair. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, 11@11½.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—10@10¼.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS—9¼@9½.

CITY COWS—10@10¼.

NATIVE BULLS—9¼@9½.

CALFSKINS—(See p. 35.)

HORSE HIDES—2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

While the poor quality of hides now being offered by the packers might naturally tend to restrict sales, the packer market of the past week has been fairly active. A great deal of stock has been moved and a considerable hole was made in the February and March accumulations. The more prominent operators bought freely. The country market has been less active, owing largely to the fact that inferior quality and anticipated lower prices have had a restricting influence. The demand from Eastern tanners usually coincident with the season has not as yet transpired. The Boston market is prolific of Butts at 9½. The Quakers are showing a stronger front and many Philadelphia tanners are very firm in their views. The offerings in New York are confined to one salter and fair prices are being realized. Sales of the past week in the latter market were of fair volume.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES:—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb. and up, 11½; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 and up, 10¼; Colorado steers, 9½@9¾; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½; No. 1 native cows, 10½; under 55 lb. 11; branded cows, 9½@9¾; native bulls, 9¾.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES:—

No. 1 butts, 40 to 60 lb, 9½; No. 2, 9; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb., 10; branded steers and cows, 8½@8¾; heavy cows, 60 lb. and up, 9½; native bulls, 8½ flat; calfskin, 12½; kips, 10½ for No. 1; deacons, 50@70; slunks, 25@30; horse hides, 3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, 1.00@1.15; country pelts, 60@85; packer shearlings, 25@40; packer lambs, 70@1.00.

BOSTON:—

Buff hides, 9½; New England hides, 9½.

PHILADELPHIA:—

Country steers, 9½@10; country cows, 9¼@9½; country bulls, 8@8½.

NEW YORK:—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. and up, 11@11½; butt-branded steers, 10@10¼; side-branded steers, 9¼@9½; city cows, 10@10¼; native bulls, 9¼@9½; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, 2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

F. H. Bond & Co., hides, Boston, have moved to 711 Atlantic avenue.

Fritz Remhardt, the well-known German tanner, who has been visiting American markets, sailed for home on the 14th.

Two prominent hide firms of Kansas City—E. W. Biggs & Co., and Arthur G. Kach—have consolidated under the title of Biggs & Kach.

The stock of the New York Leather Belting Company, 9 Ferry street, New York, recently damaged by fire was sold at auction early in the week and brought high prices.

SHEEPSKINS FREE OF DUTY.

A decision of considerable interest to importers of skins and to manufacturers of fancy leather articles was given Wednesday by Judge Somerville, of the Board on Classification of the Board of General Appraisers, in the protest of Booth & Co., and Dräding Brothers, against the decisions of the Collectors of Customs at the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, as to the rates and amounts of duties chargeable on pickled sheepskins. Judge Somerville's decision in brief was:

"Pickled or salted sheepskins, (1) Sheepskins known as 'roans,' (2) 'skivers,' 'grains' or 'splits' split from the grain side of sheepskins, and (3) 'fleshes' or 'fleshers,' split from the flesh side of sheepskins, all having been salted or pickled, constitute a class of merchandise well known in trade and commerce as raw sheepskins.

"The processes of liming, splitting, etc., including pickling, do not constitute tanning, nor such manufacturing as to change the character of the skins so as to remove them from the category of raw skins; the pickling being designed solely for the purposes of preservation of the articles.

"Such articles are free of duty under paragraph 664, Tariff Act of July 24, 1897, as 'skins of all kinds, raws,' and are not dutiable under paragraph 438, as 'leather not specially provided for,' or as 'skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished,' nor under Section 6 as 'raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for,' or as 'articles manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for.'"

The salient points of Judge Somerville's opinion are:

The three protests under consideration involve the question of the proper classification of various kinds of pickled or salted sheepskins, imported under the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897.

The goods under consideration are all unquestionably sheepskins, and are admitted to be pickled. They consist, however, of three distinct kinds.

Exhibit 1, involved in protest 39694B, is commonly known as a salted or pickled sheepskin, and is bought and sold in trade under the name of a "roan." These articles are invoiced as salted sheepskins, and were classified and assessed for duty by the Collector at the port of Boston at 20 per centum ad valorem under Section 6, Tariff Act of 1897, as "articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for" in said act.

The merchandise involved in protest 43449F is bought and sold in trade under the name of pickled "skivers," "grains" or "splits," being split by machinery from the grain side of a sheepskin. These articles are invoiced as salted skins, and were reported by the Appraiser as pickled split sheepskins, being classified and assessed for duty by the Collector at the

port of New York at 20 per centum ad valorem, under said Section 6, as in the last named protest.

The merchandise in protest 39551B is commercially known as "fleshes" or "fleshers," and consists of the flesh side of the skin split off from the grain side by machinery, as in the case last named. These articles are invoiced as "fleshes," and were returned for duty by the Appraiser as "alum-tanned skins without the wool." They were classified and assessed for duty by the Collector at the port of Philadelphia at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 438, Tariff Act of 1897, as "leather, not otherwise provided for."

The claim is made in all of the protests that each of the articles under consideration is free of duty under said paragraph 664, as embraced within the class of merchandise known as "roans," "skivers" or "splits" are dutiable at 10 per centum ad valorem, either under paragraph 438 of said act as "skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished," or under said section 6 as "raw, or unmanufactured articles not enumerated," in said act.

Nearly forty witnesses were examined at the hearing, including importers of similar goods and manufacturers and others who were familiar with the process of tanning; and who deal in skins and leather goods of various kinds.

The whole question in this case resolves itself into this: Have any of the processes above described operated to tan the skins or otherwise to change their character so as to take them out of the category of raw sheepskins? It is contended by the government that these various processes, which are shown to have cost from 20 to 40 cents per dozen skins, have operated to commercially change the character of the skins, so that they are partially manufactured and can no longer be classed among the raw skins of commerce.

Our conclusion is that the merchandise covered by each of the protests is entitled to free entry under said paragraph 664, as "skins of

all kinds, raw." Each of the protests making this claim is sustained and the Collectors' decisions reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entries accordingly; all other grounds of protest being overruled as untenable.

Meeting of Hide Importers.

On Tuesday, a meeting of hide importers was held at the office of Hatch & Wickes, lawyers, at 100 Broadway, New York, with the view of formulating plans for changing the present duty on imported hides. Mr. William H. Amerman, of Amerman & Patterson, Custom House brokers, was chairman of the meeting. It was finally decided to appoint an Executive Committee, who shall have the matter in charge and shall have power to draft a bill concerning a change in duty, and shall act as an advisory board to counsel.

Germany's Prohibitive Duties on American Canned Goods.

Canned goods in Germany are classed as "conserves" and are virtually prohibited in that country on account of the high tariff. They are dutiable at the rate of 60 marks (\$14.28) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), or a fraction over 7 cents per avoirdupois pound, including packing. United States Consul Brundage, of Aix-la-Chapelle, on a small consignment of canned goods from this country, valued here at \$12.10, paid a duty of \$14.85. The net weight of the consignment was 228 pounds (boxing included).

A Pointer on Advertising.

A man who carries on his business without advertising is like a man sitting in a street car and winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. He may know what he is doing, but no one else does.

Packinghouse Twines

And Paper shipped from the mills direct. Samples and estimates furnished.

CHARLES RIBBANS,

231 Plane Street, NEWARK, N. J.

A Five Dollar Safe AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS, NEW YORK CITY,

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.

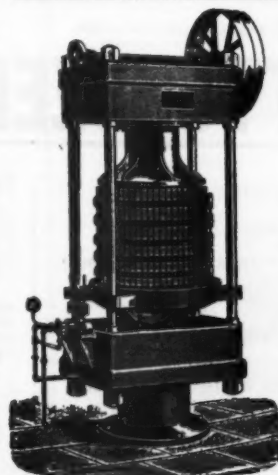
Inspection Invited.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.

Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

Full pressure at any point.

No blocking required.

SEND FOR

CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
209 Greenwich Street

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

ABOUT A STEADY MARKET—LESS TRADING.

The market here is passing through rather a quiet spell, while it is not bringing out very marked new features. Yet at any time there are likely to be changed conditions to marked strength, while it is rather surprising that some developments latterly have not had decided effect before this. Unquestionably the situation of the tallow market must lead as an influence with cotton oil before long. Never before in the history of the beef fat product has it pointed so radically upward in its tendency as at present. The point is well made that if England could be impressed with the statistical position of tallow in this country that it would largely add if supplies permitted to its recent takings of it and clean the markets up at once. Both England and France are so materially short of their usual supplies of tallow from other sources, while holding comparatively moderate stocks, that they must be steady large buyers of it from this country, while they are not especially hesitating now, but are only in instances staggered by the recent sharp advances in its prices, while perhaps having hopes that there may be more of it on offer in the near future. But the soap trade in this country has become alarmed over the statistical position of tallow, and at the West it has been buying not only everything in sight of their product but as well largely ahead, while paying decidedly higher prices. In New York the product is scarce and held at a rise in prices with expectations that the future will show a further material advance. The reasoning on the part of some of the foreign markets has been that if "tallow is to continue scarce and even higher in price, that there is the cotton oil to fall back upon for consumption." It is safe to say that the seed product must be depended upon more largely than ever before by the soapmakers, and that it can be a question of only a little while before the foreign markets open up demands for the oil that must have an important influence upon the general situation of its market. There is the conclusion to be drawn that tallow, grease, etc., in their tendency to higher figures will lead, the remainder of this season, the course of the cotton oil market. The English and some of the continental markets come up in price in a moderate way for cotton oil, at least within a fortnight more or less if an advance has taken place in values in England and France, but there has not been reached as yet in those countries marketable prices for materially increased buying here, and the appearance of the export trade upon this market is hardly improved from the week before, while at the Southern seaboard sources there is closer holding of all desirable oil, and where more difficulty would be found in getting it in cargo lots. However, the noted lack of animation to the New York market this week there is no question but that the soapmakers at the West have been stirred up by the advance in tallow and that they have been figuring with the mills over their accumulations. But these soapmakers have found a marked unwillingness to sell on the part of the mills, with their disposition to carry whatever sur-

plus they have, under the belief that the future will open up a decidedly more favorable market for them. In the Mississippi Valley and Texas they have managed to secure moderate quantities of the off grades. The lard refiners have not been buying much this week, either here or at the West, partly by reason of the fact that the lard market has been tame, but as well from the feeling that they would have difficulty in securing any material quantity of prime oil in any locality, while recognizing that where it is held chiefly, sufficient direct demands prevail to prevent its holders from parting with it materially, and particularly at current prices. However quiet the foreign markets are for near deliveries of the oil, there is shown by them increasing desire to take supplies for deliveries through April and May, but their business is necessarily limited in the indisposition to sell those deliveries, as holders believe that by that time much more sensitive conditions will prevail and that the statistical position of the product will be then more generally recognized. There is no question but that the consumption of the oil by the soap trade here and in Europe, will for the season go largely ahead of any previous year, while it looks as though before the season closed that all grades of oil would be more closely used up than ever before. Up to the close of Wednesday's market there had been sales of 300 bbls. prime crude at 22c. on dock; 450 bbls. prime crude and about prime do., at 21½¢@22; 1,500 bbls. good

off grade yellow, in lots, from the dock and elsewhere, at 24½¢; 600 bbls. do., in lots, at 24½¢@24¾¢@25; 1,000 bbls. do., at 25c. f. o. b.; while then 24½¢. was bid for anything on offer and 25c. asked; 500 bbls. prime yellow at 26c., while 250 bbls. strictly prime do., sold at 26½¢, and 26¢@27c. quoted for prime to strictly prime yellow, with butter grades at 28¢@30c.; winter yellow at 30¢@31c., and white at 31¢@32c. At the mills, in Texas, small lots of prime crude in tanks sold at 19½¢@20c., but for more important lots 20c. is declined and about 1½c. more asked.

On Thursday it transpired that 3,000 bbls. good off yellow had been sold the day before at 25¼¢, and for large lots that was the price, although small lots could be had a little easier than that. But the situation is quite firm, with prime yellow ranging from 26 to 27; 500 bbls. red sold at 24½¢. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

Mr. J. J. Caffrey, secretary of the Kentucky Refining Co., of Louisville, is no longer connected with that establishment, having severed his connection with the company.

The Commercial League of Fort Smith, Ark., is handling the project of some Chattanooga (Tenn.) capitalists who have decided to build a large cottonseed oil mill at that place.

The case of the Southern Cottonseed Oil Company, of Galveston, Tex., against R. L. Heflin, of Louisiana, in the Federal Court, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$5,712, with six per cent. interest since October, 1894. The amount of the verdict is the exact difference between what Heflin paid and what he agreed to pay on a shipment of 1904 tons of cottonseed meal.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

SPECIALTIES:

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., 2017 to 2033 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.
Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS GOING TO MEXICO.

The following has been sent out by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which has its headquarters at Dallas, Tex.:

"It is the purpose of this Association to hold this year, its regular annual convention in San Antonio, and immediately upon the adjournment of the business meeting, to go in special chartered train on an excursion to the city of Mexico. We anticipate making the occasion one of continuous enjoyment, and have decided to offer our brethren of the craft not in the Association, and their families and guests, an opportunity to share its pleasures with us.

"The arrangements are not yet fully fixed, and the exact cost cannot be given until we are able to fix upon the number participating, but it is believed that special cars can be obtained with sleepers, and dining car, and with these filled, a rate not over \$25, plus about \$9 for sleeping car accommodations can be secured. Will you go with us, either alone or accompanied by some friends; and may we now positively enroll your name as of the party? An early and positive reply will assist us in definitely determining the date and fixing the rate. We believe the trip will be a most delightful one, bringing together for better acquaintance and mutual benefit and enjoyment of the oil mill people from all over the South, and prove an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure, and we hope you will join us.

"Please favor us with a reply.

"Faternally yours,

"J. W. ALLISON, President.

"ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary."

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending March 11, 1899, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.				
To	Week ending Mar. 11, 1899.	Same Week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to Mar. 11, '99	
U. Kingdom...	2,531	1,885	42,453	
Continent...	3,227,117	4,903,962	62,093,887	
S. & Cen. Am.	232	375	7,088	
W. Indies...	4,453	2,085	43,288	
Br. No. Am...	2	528	6,469	
Other countries	52	2	319	
Total	8,282	5,285	123,760	

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.				
U. Kingdom...	14,894,511	12,334,705	285,445,583	
Continent...	3,227,117	4,903,962	62,093,787	
S. & Cen. Am.	89,725	90,100	2,245,925	
W. Indies...	272,989	181,050	4,440,377	
Br. No. Am...	188,750	4,400	200,975	
Other countries	199,925	6,825	446,050	
Total	18,872,928	17,721,042	354,881,788	

LARD, LBS.				
U. Kingdom...	8,639,948	5,218,691	116,283,761	
Continent...	9,230,409	9,172,293	155,172,888	
S. & Cen. Am.	535,565	238,420	7,776,260	
W. Indies...	589,220	776,730	10,162,310	
Br. No. Am...	.....	25,640	62,130	
Other countries	59,980	36,340	848,260	
Total	19,055,122	15,468,114	290,305,609	

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending March 11, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	5,695	5,638,725	7,246,060
Boston	904	6,526,900	2,432,847
Portland, Me.	...	2,691,450	1,683,120
Phila., Pa....	300	880,999	334,500
Balto., Md....	984	2,429,966	4,126,730
Norfolk, Va..	283	28,925	2,645,937
Newport News	116	83,275	483,453
New Orleans..	...	...	102,475
Montreal .....	...	592,688	.....
St. John, N.B.	...	...	.....
Total	8,282	18,872,928	19,055,122

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '98, to Mar. 11, '99.	Nov. 1, '97 to Mar. 12, '98.	Increase.
Pork, lb	24,752,000	20,205,200	4,546,800
Hams, bcn, lb	354,881,788	356,244,847	.....
Lard, lb	290,305,609	237,908,977	23,396,632
Decrease, hams, bacon, 1,303,059.			

MANUFACTURE OF BUTTERINE.

(Written for The National Provisioner and Copyrighted.)

Beyond the question of a doubt, butterine—or oleomargarine—is in every respect equal to the best grade of butter.

Butterine is not a butter substitute, but butter, pure and simple, produced artificially, instead of naturally, and is, so far as chemistry shows, practically identical, hence equally palatable and digestible. The percentages of the component parts of each varies but a few points, be it in water, stearin, olein, other glycerides or salts. Butterine is manufactured under various formulae, the following perhaps being one of the leading, however:

Thirty to forty per cent. of "neutral"—thirty of oleo oil—twenty of butter oil (cottonseed), and the balance, butter formed from the sour cream and milk used in churning the whole mass, the coloring used being annatto—a harmless vegetable color in general use in this connection.

"Neutral" is manufactured from leaf lard, the process being as follows:

The leaf lard taken from the freshly killed hog is hung in the cooler (care being taken to spread each leaf, allowing no overlapping) until thoroughly chilled, say, 24 hours, after which, solid, white, sweet and clean, it is passed to the "hasher" and reduced to a pulp, thoroughly disintegrated, thence to open jacket kettles, in which it is rendered, being constantly agitated, the while, at a temperature of from 130 deg. F. to 150 deg. F. When the process of rendering is complete, the steam is turned off and the heavier impurities allowed to settle and the lighter skimmed off the top. The lard is then allowed to run into vats con-

taining strong iced brine in which it crystallizes. After being in these vats about 24 hours it is taken out and drained. The resultant mass is snow white flakes, without taste or smell, with a melting point the same as butter.

Oleo oil is made from caul fat, which after being thoroughly washed is passed through the "hasher" and thence to kettles, much the same as those used for leaf lard, and rendered at a low temperature about the same as in rendering "neutral." When rendered it is settled and skimmed, after which the oil is drawn into suitable receptacles and same placed in "granulating" room, temperature 85 deg. F., for from 24 to 36 hours, at the end of which time, crystallization of the stearine has been effected. The granulated mass is then placed in small canvas molds and subjected to high pressure, the oil thus extracted forming the component part of butterine known as olein.

Butter oil is made from cottonseed, the process being a scientific and delicate operation, several articles on which have appeared in previous issues of The National Provisioner and on which subject we have a very valuable book.

(To be Continued.)

The American Grease Company, of Riverside, N. J., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are: George S. Way, A. D. Bacon, and M. E. Rowland.

The Campbell Soap Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, O., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The company purposes to deal in cleansing soaps and oil as well as in toilet preparations. The incorporators are: David Alexander Campbell, Archibald McNeil Campbell, George D. Kaull, Jay P. Dawley, and Millard H. Nason.

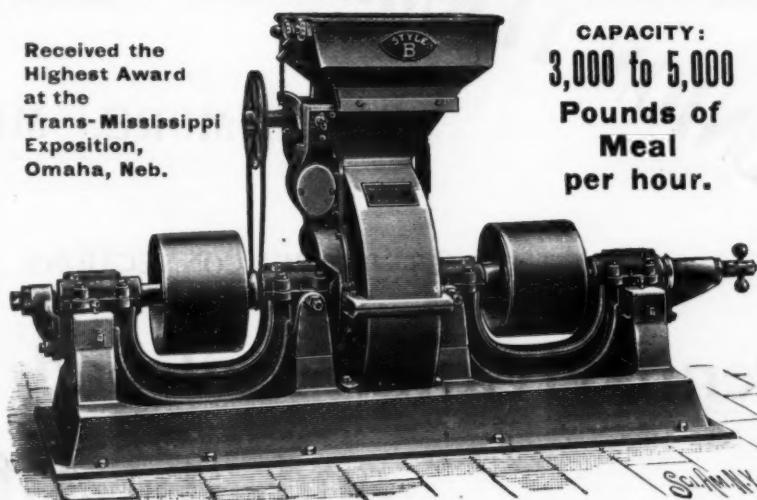
HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL.

..THE ROBINSON MILL...

FOR GRINDING

COTTONSEED MEAL

Received the Highest Award at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb.



CAPACITY:
3,000 to 5,000
Pounds of
Meal
per hour.

Glue, Corn, Oats, Corn Hulls, Etc.

MUNSON BROS., Utica, N. Y.

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
 Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
 Of Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, = = Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN, President.

F. W. ENGLISH, Superintendent.

The Manufacture of Sausages

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- SAUSAGE RECIPES.—Many different formulæ for same kind. Plain and fancy sausages. Domestic and foreign sausages. Sausage for best trade. Meat jellies. Delicatessen goods, etc., etc.

And about 100 recipes and formulae for the manufacture of all kinds of Sausages in use, compiled from the experience of the best experts on both Continents.

Will be issued about April 1, 1899, nicely bound with flexible cover.

First Edition Five Thousand (5,000). Price, \$2.00.

THE FIRST AND ONLY BOOK ON SAUSAGES PRINTED IN ENGLISH.

**MODERN
PRACTICAL
RELIABLE**

By **JAMES C. DUFF, S. B.**

To Advertisers

This book with its assured large sale presents an unequalled opportunity for all manufacturers of and dealers in machinery or materials used in the manufacture of sausages to reach the trade most efficiently. A limited number of pages will be kept open for advertisers at the moderate rates of:

Preferred positions

1 full page, .	\$150
Half page, .	\$80
Quarter page, .	\$50

Ordinary positions

1 full page, .	\$100
Half page, .	\$60
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Apply at once to secure good positions

**The National
Provisioner
Publishing Co.**

284-286 PEARL STREET
NEW YORK.

Western Offices, Rialto Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GAME.

English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.	1 60	2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.	1 10	2 60
" Golden, prime to choice, per doz.	2 10	2 60
Wild ducks, canvas, 3 lbs. and over to pair.	3 10	2 60
" " light, pair.	40	2 10
" " redhead, heavy, 3 lbs. & over, pr.	1 35	1 60
" " light, pair.	60	1 85
" mallard, per pair.	60	1 10
" blue wing teal, per pair.	45	1 50
" green wing teal, per pair.	35	1 40
" common, per pair.	30	1 35
Rabbits, per pair.	30	1 20

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 36,313 pkgs.; previous six days, 32,407 pkgs. Considerable of the delayed stock is getting in and the offerings are quite liberal, but buyers are taking hold very well and there is a good market for most grades. Fresh creamery sells especially well and there is a firm feeling on really fancy lots. The consumptive demand gives evidence of recent expansion, and is now quite free, so that jobbers are requiring a good deal of stock to meet that trade. Then there is some interest on the part of out-of-town buyers, which gives some support to the position. Imitation creamery is fairly saleable and steady. Receipts of fresh factory are light, but a lessened export outlet is making the tone barely steady. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	20 1/2
" " firsts	19 1/2
" " seconds	18 1/2
" " thirds	17 1/2
" " State extras	20
" " firsts	19
" " thirds to seconds	18 1/2
State dairy, half Arkin tubs, fancy	19 1/2
" " Welsh tubs, fancy	19 1/2
" " tubs, seconds to firsts	18 1/2
Western, dairy, finest	18 1/2
" " thirds to firsts	18 1/2
" " imitation creamery, fancy	17 1/2
" " firsts	16 1/2
" " seconds	15 1/2
" " factory, fresh extras	15 1/2
" " fresh firsts	14 1/2
" " seconds	13 1/2
" " lower grades	12 1/2
Rolls, fresh, fancy	14 1/2
" " common to prime	12 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 14,039 boxes; previous six days, 7,871 boxes. There was a small order trade from out of town but mostly for small lots. Local trading was moderate, but stocks moderate and well controlled, and prices were firmly sustained. We quote:

State, full cream, full-made, large colored, fcy	12 1/2
" " large, choice	12
" " full-made, large, white, fcy	12 1/2
" " large, good to prime	11 1/2
" " large, common to fair	9 1/2
" " full-made small, col., fancy	13 1/2
" " small, white	13
" " full-made, small, gd to pr.	12 1/2
" " common to fair	9 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	10
" " large	9 1/2
" " part skims, small choice	9 1/2
" " large choice	8 1/2
" " good to prime	7 1/2
" " common to fair	7
" " full skims	5 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 72,300 cases; previous six days, 31,238 cases. Receipts are running very heavy, and invoices indicate large shipments in transit, but trade is very active and the market shows rather more firmness than usual under such heavy supplies. Out-of-town markets are still calling for large quantities, and as some of the stock arriving is still under shippers' orders to hold, the quantity available for local trade wants, seems to be no greater than needed. We quote:

State and Penn., average best, per doz.	14 1/2
Western, prime to choice	14 1/2
" " fair to good	14 1/2
Washington, fresh-gathered, firsts	14 1/2
Kentucky, fresh, good to choice	14 1/2
Tennessee, fresh prime	14
Virginia	13 1/2
Other Southern, fair to prime	13 1/2
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	30 1/2
" " Virginia	26 1/2
" " other Southern, per doz.	23 1/2

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongues	50 to 60 c a piece
Calves' heads, scaled	40 to 50 c a piece
gwest brands, veal	40 a 75 c a pair
" " Beef	15 a 25 c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60 c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10 c a piece
Mutton kidneys	30 c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60 c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10 c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20 c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8 c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30 c a lb
Lamb chops	8 to 10 c a pair

ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO., ELGIN, ILL.

Manufacturers of

Extra Fancy New Process Creamery Butter.

Offices 129 SO. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round ship bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55 00
Flat ship bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Thigh bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	85 00
Hoofs	20 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality	100 00-150 00
" 7 1/2 oz. and und.	100 00-150 00
" No. 3	50 00-90 00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00-8 00
" Wet	1 50-3 00
Hair tails, per pec.	2-3 1/2 c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2
*Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 35
Modoc	1 15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " per kg. 60 bbls.	\$35 00
" " medium, per bbl.	80
" " narrow	80
" " domestic	40
Hog, American, tos, per lb.	20
" " bbls, per lb.	20
" " 1/2 bbls, per lb.	20
" " kgs, per lb.	20
Beef guls, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	15
" " Chicago	12
" " per lb.	2
" " bungs, pieces, f.o.b. N. Y.	7 1/2
" " Chicago	7
" " per lb.	4
" " middles, per set (57/60 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y.	48
" " Chicago	48
" " per lb.	7
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/2
" " No. 2's	3
Russian rings	12 a 30

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	11 1/2	12
" " White	18 1/2	19
" Penang, White	17 1/2	18
" Red Zanzibar	15	19
" Shot	12	12
Allspice	11	12
Coriander	4	5
Cloves	10	14
Mace	45	50
Nutmegs, 1 lb.	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica	19	21
" African	6	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" Rubbed	7	10
Marjoram	25	38

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	15
No. 2 Skins	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	13
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2 25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2 00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 65
Branded Kips, heavy	1 35
Light Branded Kips	1 60
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1 75
" light	1 35
Branded G. S.	75

THE OLIVE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1X moulding	15 1/2c
1X	15c
1 1/2	14 1/2c
1 1/4	14c
1 1/8	13 1/2c
1 1/2	11c
1 1/4	10c
1 1/8	9c
1 1/2	8c

SALTPETRE.

Grude	4 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2
Powdered	5 1/2

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.50 to 1.65 for 60 p.c.
75 " Caustic Soda	1.55 to 1.70 for 60 per cent.
60 " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
58 " Powdered Caustic Soda	2 1/2-3 cts. lb.
55 " Pure Alkali	75-80 cts. for 48 p.c.
48 " Soda Ash	95c-1 per 100 lbs.

A Fine Table Butter Guaranteed to be the Pure Product of Cows' Milk, and sold at prices within the reach of all.

Crystal Carbonate Soda	1.45-1.55 per 100 lbs
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	1 1/2 cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	8 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	55 to 58 cts. gallon.
" " Fools	4 1/2 to 4 1/4 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	54 to 58 cts. gallon.
Cochin Coconut Oil	6 1/2 to 6 3/4 cts. lb.
Ceylon Coconut Oil	5 1/2 to 6 cts. lb.
Cuban Coconut Oil	5 1/2 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	26-30 cts. gallon.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb.

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There was a good demand for tankage this week. Phosphate rock scarce and higher. Sulphate ammonia also advanced. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$21 00	\$21 50
" " raw, per ton	23 00	\$24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 67 1/2	1 70
" " to arrive	1 55	1 62 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton	10 00	\$12 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 75	1 77 1/2
Dried blood, West. high gr. fine ground	1 52 1/2	1 55
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	14 80	\$15 00
" " 8 and 20 " " "	13 75	\$14 00
" " 7 and 30 " " "	13 00	\$13 50
" " 6 and 35 " " "	12 00	\$12 25
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 50	8 00
Asotime, per unit, del. New York	1 77 1/2	1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.	10 00	\$10 25
Fish scrap, dried	19 00	\$19 50
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 70	2 75
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 75	2 77 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 57 1/2	2 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6 00	6 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3 40	3 50
The same dried	4 20	4 25

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 70	8 95
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 60	\$10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 90	7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 75	1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83	1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01	1 13
The same, spot	1 06	1 28
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 per cent.)	1 99 1/2	2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 34 a 35 per cent., per unit S. F.	36 1/2	37 1/2

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates the past week has been very quiet. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 12, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.40 @ \$1.42 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.65 @ \$1.67 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia, foreign and domestic at \$2.62 1/2 @ \$2.65 Baltimore and New York.

WHITE SINGAPORE PEPPER, 1 1/2 CENTS PER POUND,

Whole or Ground, Strictly Pure, in Barrels or Half Barrels.

SINGAPORE BLACK	12 1/2 c.
AMBOYNA CLOVES	12 c.
ZANZIBAR CAYENNE	13 c.
ALLSPICE	12 c.

Terms, 60 days f. o. b., less 2 per cent. 10 days. Send for samples.

JOHN R. HAVENS,

(Columbia Mills) Importer and Spice Miller,
106 Warren St., cor. Washington St., New York.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

LEARN FROM SPRING.

God is smarter than you are, and spring is his pictorial lesson. Its beauties and freshness captivate even the most sordid nature. Learn from spring. Be a student of human nature and let the forest teach you a business captivate even the most sordid nature. Ter coats and their oldishness, when the new life shoots into their trunk and stems. The parks then attract and draw, and are admired. This analogy from nature is aimed at the spring budding of the retail marketman's business. Treat your shop as one of nature's trees. Paint it up, clean it up, polish it up, re-arrange your wares daily so as to give them a new and a fresh aspect; brighten your windows, hang gay and pleasant looking trimmings about the fixtures, paint up your wagon, make your delivery boy dress clean and carry a clean basket; keep faultlessly clean, white aprons on yourself and on your employees, add a little extra to the price of your good meat and carry it, then get behind the counter, smile pleasantly and be an obliging business man and see how business will come to you and stay with you. The 5 per cent. you were wont to give to a trading stamp company on your trade, put it into these frills when spring throws off the crust of winter in people's minds. They will notice your fresh store and spend their good money with you. Ladies prefer going to Mr. Jones' nice shop instead of to Mr. Smith's dirty trade den down the block. Take the cheerful, clean markets in any city which seem to be no larger than other empty ones, and are no fuller of choice cuts and birds. They are more crowded with customers. If you went out for a cab, you would not get into an old thing when a fresh new one was at hand. You will even let an old trolley car go by to get into one of similar build and age, but repainted, which follows it. Customers have the same feelings and likings for nice things. For that very reason they pass the dirty or grim looking shop to buy elsewhere. Study human nature and take your lessons from nature. In the meantime, imitate nature by freshening things up with incoming spring.

HORSE HIDE COMMISSIONER AND RED ANGELS.

By all means, let us have the new commissioner and his red angels. In a horse hide lurks the chance of a new office and another municipal job in large cities. How many old horses are killed or die from all causes per year in a big city? Having figured that out, multiply the result by \$3.50, for that is what the average green horse hide is worth. If 1,000 die, the loss to a city by throwing the whole carcass into the crematory is \$3,500. We believe that more than 10,000 horses die

from disease or are killed annually in Greater New York. The hides of these would yield the city \$35,000 per year. There's the chance for a hide skinning commissioner, and a corps of assistants with Mephistophelian costumes. We'd then have the white angels for the streets and the red angels for the gory work of stripping the hides from defunct equines. The crematory could still have the rendering job. A few men could strip them fast. We'd then feel safer about eating meat, for we'd know the rest.

A New Army Ration.

We take the following suggestive adv. from the New York "Journal" of Tuesday:

"Young man, German, can tend horses, desires position in vegetable gardening where he can raise himself."

Jesso! Probably the esteemed horticultural meat editor led him to believe that if he planted himself he would come up an hybrid of pork and beans or beef and greens and thus create a new army travel ration. If our garden wasn't already full of green things we'd give this new scheme of the verdant young Teuton a trial.

Legislative Activity.

The legislatures of the land are ringing with remedial stock, food, and debt-collecting bills which struggle to get on the statute books where they calmly die.

In the New York legislature the Babcock anti-"renovated butter" bill is stirring the law making mind, while, in Jersey, House Bill No. 210 has been passed. It prevents the importation of dairy cows or meat cattle afflicted or tainted with bovine tuberculosis. In the same legislature there was passed:

House Bill No. 64, which provides: That owners of cattle killed by order of the health authorities shall be paid the value of the cattle so killed.

The Walker ordinance prohibiting the sale of meats in department stores has received a severe blow in Illinois. Judge Chetlain, of the Superior Court, has ruled in the case of the City of Chicago against Charles Netcher, proprietor of the "Boston" Store, that these trade degenerates can sell meat and do pretty much as they like. He didn't say that they could traffic in virtue and morals, but they about do it. The dread uncertainty about the activity of the "bob" real inspectors and the losses resulting from their raids, have made the youthful calf slow about getting into the market in those States having a "bob" real law. There seems to be a deadly earnestness recently about the enforcers of these laws which scares the would-be violators who are not sure of their avenues of escape.

Frozen Bear Three Years Old.

Canned meat twenty add twenty-five years old is common enough, curious as the fact is that it can be kept so long. But fresh meat is not supposed to keep even in cold storage longer than twelve months, though there is no reason why, in a frozen state, it will not keep for years. A large cold storage warehouse in New York City has the frozen carcass of an old bear which it has kept over three years, and it is now as fresh as when killed. He is in perfect condition.

Are Things Cheaper Than in Olden Times,

There is a popular idea that food prices are much cheaper now than in the days of our forefathers. "In fact," we are often told, "they are three times as cheap." In view of the greater commercial facilities for producing and handling food products, it is interesting at this end of this century to look back at the other end of it and see the difference. In 1819 cheese sold at 21 cents per pound. It now sells for 16 cents. Cheddar cheese is about 30 per cent. higher now than it was 80 years ago. Twelve pounds of dip candles fetched in 1819, cost \$2.64. The same quantity can now be bought for 96 cents. Seven pounds of salt in the same year cost 62 cents. The same is now worth less than 16 cents. Soap shows a wider range, and indicates that our ancestors paid higher than we do for cleanliness. In 1819 mottled soap sold for more than 21 cents per pound. The same soap now fetches less than 5 cents per pound, while yellow soap brought, in 1819, about 20 cents per pound, and about 4 cents in 1899. Meats do not show such a wide difference.

Nelson Morris is possibly the only packer in the country who can by the simple tasting of roast beef or steak tell whether the carcass from which it is cut came from a Montana, a Colorado native, or a Texas steer. He has the reputation of being able to classify bulls, stags and beef steers by the same simple process.

In the beef killing contest at Columbus, O., between John Loomis and Andrew Dotter, two butchers, for a wager, Loomis won. He killed and dressed his steer in 26½ minutes to 39½ minutes for the other man. The judges of the contest were Messrs. H. E. Arnold, H. P. Wilson and R. E. Reed. The

Nassau, N. Y., will experience a period of sausage quiet during the coming summer. Having made seventy tons (140,000 lbs.) of sausage during the last season, all of the factories will close and Albany, their principal market, must eat something else during the hot beer months if the surplus of the factories is eaten up before work begins in the fall.

Baby Eats Raw Beef.

Baby Kidder, eighteen months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Kidder, at Kokomo, Ind., at East Vaile avenue, of that city, couldn't retain food on her stomach. She was a weakling and expected to die. Then they began feeding her raw beef and pepsin. She is now rugged and robust. But the diet was, in a sense, tempting providence at so tender an age. American beef is a pretty good thing after all.

"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

- No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.
- No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.

112-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.



The Famous Walker Ordinance.

The following is the famous ordinance passed by the city council of Chicago upon the motion of Mr. Walker. Its aim was to prohibit the sale of meats by department stores. The legality of the ordinance was questioned on the case of the city against Fletcher, who is proprietor of the "Boston," one of the city's big trade areas. The ordinance lost in the fight. On appeal it might have a better fate. The following is the municipal act:

"Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Chicago:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation doing business in this city, where dry goods, clothing, jewelry and drugs are sold, to have exposed or sell to any person, firm or corporation, any meats, fish, butter, cheese, lard, vegetables or any other provisions.

"Sec. 2. Any firm, person or corporation who shall violate section 1 of this ordinance shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, and not more than two hundred (200) dollars for each and every offense.

"Sec. 3. All prosecutions under this ordinance shall be in the form of an action of debt, one-half (1/2) of the fine in which case to be paid to the city of Chicago and the other one-half (1/2) to the informer or person bringing information upon which a successful prosecution is brought.

"Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication."

The Decision Which Upset It.

The text below gives the salient points of the decision of the court:

"This is not a question of municipal policy, but of municipal power. The court knows no reason why the public safety, health or morals, or even the welfare of the people, is directly involved in the sale of meats in a store where goods or jewelry are sold.

"A municipal corporation can act only within the limits of its charter powers. If municipal legislation be strictly within charter power it can never be in conflict with organic law. If the charter provision seeks to confer power to pass an ordinance which is contrary to the constitution, it is in itself, pro tanto, unconstitutional and void and an ordinance passed under its authority must fall because not warranted by any valid delegation of authority from the State. In this case the validity of the charter provision quoted does not seem to be doubted, and, assuming its validity, therefore, the only object for debate is: Does it warrant the ordinance?

"After careful consideration, I have reached the conclusion that it does not. The charter provision is obviously a delegation of police power to the city council in respect of the matter therein mentioned.

"It is impossible, strictly, to limit and define it, and its limitations necessarily follow the somewhat indefinite nature of the power itself.

"It is important that it shall not be unduly restricted by the courts and quite imperative that in seeking to fix its boundaries the judicial power shall not encroach upon the prerogative of legislation nor seek to substitute the views of judges as to policy and expediency for legislative judgment and discretion. It is therefore well settled that where a municipality acts under a legislative grant of such power its action must be sustained unless it clearly appears that in no view can it tend to accomplish the obvious purpose of the grant of such powers.

"It is quite conceivable that some regulation of the sale of meats, vegetables and other provisions might tend to promote the public health. Regulation as to the time and place of sale, provisions for inspection, etc., would probably be clearly legitimate.

"The court knows of no reason why either the public health, morals or safety or even welfare of the people is directly involved in the sale of meat in a store where either dry goods, jewelry or the other articles mentioned in the ordinance are also sold. No testimony nor stipulated fact tends to establish any such conclusion. No plausible suggestions were made in argument which would tend to fortify or support it.

"No reason is perceived nor suggested why the sale of provisions in a place where the enumerated articles are sold tends to the injury of the public any more than would their sale in a place where hardware, boots and shoes or any one of a hundred different articles of merchandise that might be named are sold.

Conclusion of the Court.

"The court is led irresistibly to the conclusion that such an ordinance cannot be justifi-

fied as a legitimate exercise of the grant of the power of police conferred by the charter and hence that it is not warranted by the organic law of this city, and is therefore under the principle already stated null and void.

"The finding of the court will be that the defendant is not guilty, and judgment will go accordingly."

Mr. Russell's bill providing for the establishment of a public market in Troy, N. Y., has passed both houses of the Legislature.

How to Pickle an Ox Tongue.

Choose a plump tongue with a smooth skin, as these are sure indications of its being young and tender; then, after soaking it in cold water for an hour, drain it and trim it neatly by cutting away the root, being careful to leave a little of the fat. When thus prepared, lay the tongue in a deep earthenware pan, and pour over it a pickle composed of the following ingredients: One pound of bay salt, six ounces of common salt, one ounce of salt prunella, one pound of moist sugar, a score of peppercorns, a bunch of savory herbs, one ounce of saltpeter, and one gallon of water. These ingredients must be boiled together for twenty minutes, then the liquid should be carefully skimmed, strained through a piece of muslin, and allowed to cool. When quite cold it is ready for use. Let the tongue remain in the pickle from ten to fourteen days, a longer time being required in winter than in summer; then when taken out rub it well with a clean, dry cloth, and either cook it at once or hang it up to dry.

Whist Contest.

The retailers played the wholesale dealers of Springfield, Mass., at duplicate whist recently and were beaten. Secretary Charles of the local Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, managed the marketmen. Fred R. Brown managed the conquering wholesalers. The tables played as follows:

Table No. 1, James P. Clark, Edwin R. Howland, John H. Houston, Frank W. Jenks.

Table No. 2, A. A. Marston, A. A. Gardner, H. T. Carpenter, H. M. Baldwin.

Table No. 3, Edwin Mills, George Taylor, M. W. Mahaney, T. F. Manning.

Table No. 4, Fred R. Brown, H. J. Perkins, Fred H. Kimberly, Clarence E. Hitchcock.

The first two at each table were wholesalers, the others retailers. These little social amenities bear good social and business fruit. The score stood 877 to 787 points, or a beat of 90 points.

New Shops.

Caspar Grover and William Beemer have opened a new meat market in Newton, N. J.

C. Van Valkenburg and Will Tygert will soon open a new meat shop at Ozzonov, N. Y.

J. Berill, from Michigan, has opened a new meat business at Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Patrick Doyle and Joseph Callahan have opened a new retail market at Gilbertville, Mass.

D. M. Brockway is now in his new retail meat store at Denmark, Ia.

McFeely & Griswold have opened a new meat market at Hammondsport, N. Y.

John Coon has opened his new butcher shop at Stanley, N. Y.

Berry & Brown have opened their new meat market at Shortsville, N. Y.

Harrison Owen will go into his new meat business at Hinesburgh, Vt., this summer.

N. La Plant will shortly erect a new meat market at Schroon Lake, N. Y.

A. P. Brover, of Newton, Mass., will soon open a meat market in Merrimac, of that State.

Business Changes.

George Whiting has purchased the retail meat business of Clinton Sargent at Johnson, Vt.

Charles A. Suetf continues the meat business of Charles and George Suetf at Lyons, N. Y.

A. O. Wilbar has purchased the provision store of G. A. Welch at North Somerville, Mass.

George McKnight is now partner in the meat market business with Mr. Colgan at Loomis, Wash. He was formerly with the Hammond Packing Company, of Omaha, and bought out Henry Rohrs.

Harvey R. Robertson and William P. Lambert have purchased the meat market of John R. Pinkerton at Salem, N. Y.

James Morgan has purchased the meat shop of his son, Sydney J. Morgan, at Pa-coag, R. I.

H. J. Critchell, of Rochester, N. Y., has bought the retail meat business of W. H. Cronise, at Palmyra, N. Y.

A Double Pig.

There are lots of smart people, and funny things out West. Mr. J. H. Pike, of Milroy, Ind., has a "double pig." The eyes and the nose of this pig are natural. It varies after that normal stage. There are four ears. Two of them are near each other on top of its head, while the other two are at the usual place for ears on the side of the head. After that the pig is double rigged all over, having eight legs, two tails and two sets of ribs. Fine hog, this, to make link sausages out of. He's a queer craft, and is alive.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE.

Freeze-em

Freeze-em

Will Keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 3 Weeks just as fresh

Prevents Sliming and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Freeze-em is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By

B. HELLER & CO.
CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago U. S. A.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

** The police are still looking for Alvin C. Minor and \$600. The two have been missing from the Nyack (N. Y.) Beef Company for some days.

** P. R. Finger has bought out the retail meat business of Finger Brothers at Kingston, N. Y. This is an important market at the corner of Liberty and Furnace streets of that place.

** It was a sad piece of news for Abe Neuburge to learn that his aged father, Geo. Neuburge, aged 80 years, was accidentally killed by Ladder Truck 14 of the city fire department, Sunday night, while racing to a fire. Mr. Neuburge got off a car, dropped his silk hat, stopped to pick it up, and then was caught, haplessly, by the wheels of the truck which struck him down and crushed the life from him. He is the venerable father of genial Abe Neuburge, Armour & Co.'s manager at Manhattan Market, who married two weeks ago and was at the time West on his bridal tour. He lived at 226 East 68th street.

** Irving G. Stone, lately manager for Armour & Co., at Zanesville, O., and Erie, Pa., has retired from the managerial line and bought W. B. Deacon's Central Market at Main and Third streets, Zanesville. The purchase was completed last week. The new firm will be entitled I. G. Stone & Co.

** J. Little, of Windsor, Mo., has opened a new market on the east side of the square at Clinton, Mo.

** Hugh and Orson Williams have bought out the meat business of Chauncey Williams at Remsen, N. Y. They took possession this month.

** A. Van Bramer & Co. have decided to open a first-class butcher business at High Woods, N. Y.

** Trousdell & Peath, butchers, at Le Roy, N. Y., have made a general assignment. The bill calls for no preferred creditors. Fred C. Rogers is the assignee. The firm was crippled by the tardy payer and the "deadbeat."

** Nicholas Hager is having a large modern refrigerator installed in his ample market on Main street, Philipsburg, N. J.

** The "Terror of Sheepskin Row" (Andrew Brown) was hit in the face by William Lynch. Thereupon he stabbed him in a saloon. Brown is a butcher in more senses than one, since this affair came from words over shooting paper wads at a helpless drunkard in the dive. "Terror" is now lamblike in jail.

** Thomas O'Connor has leased a place in the Sweet building, Main street, South Glens Falls, N. Y., in which a new meat market will be opened.

** Denis McCarthy has begun closing his market in the Walker block, North Brookfield, Mass., in the mornings. It will open in the afternoons and evenings instead.

** President Bowley, of the Borough of Queens, intends being a conscientious officer. He has sold out his packing interests in Astoria, and will devote his entire time to the duties of the office of borough president. He is one of the bright examples of honesty and worth in butchery.

** The Chicago Meat Company, at Portsmouth, N. H., have moved from their premises, near the postoffice, to their more ample new quarters at 27½ Pleasant street, adjoining the Marlboro Hotel. Mr. Christopher Smart manages the concern.

** The Elizabeth (N. J.) Beef Company is enlarging its plant at East Broad street. The whole plant is to be remodeled and refitted.

** Mr. P. L. Hughes, the general Eastern manager for the Cudahy Packing Company, is out of the city this week. He took a swing around the eastern and southern points of the compass.

** Abe Neuburge, manager of Armour & Co.'s Manhattan market branch, returned on Monday from his bridal tour in the West, just in time to learn of the sad death of his father, Mr. George Neuburge, whose tragic end is noted elsewhere in this issue. Sad as he is, Abe will be glad to see any of his old friends and those of his pretty wife.

** George E. Nye, shipping superintendent of Swift and Company, at Chicago, was in New York City on Tuesday. He left during the week. General Manager Noyes handed him around.

** A. Levy last Saturday, moved to his new shop at 1672 3d avenue. He will do a rushing business, judging by the crush during the last few days. The rushers were not collectors, either.

** A Kosher butcher will to-day open Wicler's old shop at 1574 2d avenue. This shop was previously run by Wolf Bros. This is a good neighborhood. It should be a good Kosher stand.

** J. Mayberger, who took up and continued the meat market of his late employer, Mr. Duncan, at 202 East 30th street, seems to be doing a successful trade.

** E. J. Weyl to-day puts on a beautiful wagon to run out from his Columbia market at 158 East 50th street. He greets spring properly. Customers take pride in feeling that their neighbors see a respectable delivery wagon call at their door. Butchers should note important things like this.

** Charles Heyman is putting a \$300 cash register in at his market on 9th avenue, between 54th and 55th streets. People like to trade at an up-to-date shop. A clean, well regulated and well displayed market draws the custom that pays.

** S. Ginsburger, whose market is at 835 Columbus avenue, has a spring trotter which scorches too fast for the city trade. Any country butcher who desires a dust-stirring road horse better see S. G. at once. He delivers all right.

** Frank Swizzler met with a slight accident at Manhattan avenue and 110th street on Monday afternoon. His cart and a trolley car tried to pass the same spot at the same time. The car was uninjured. Mr. Swizzler was slightly injured. It might have been more serious. As it was, the busy butcher shop on 3d avenue, between 99th and 100th street, came near being without a boss.

** M. Walder must be a pretty industrious butcher at Spuyten Duyvil, as he seems to be doing well there in his line.

** Frank May reports splendid business at his meat market stand, 325 1st avenue. There are many signs like this of improved business.

** George Gay Doull, who conducts the prosperous and important butcher shop at corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, is still very ill. He has been unwell for three or four weeks.

** The Lister agricultural chemical works have purchased the fertilizer stock made by Swift and Company's West 39th street slaughterhouse. The two depots are opposite each other.

** Gus Block, son of Mr. Block, of Gansevoort Market, has been made manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan Market branch.

** William Wilhelm, lately manager of Nelson Morris & Co.'s Manhattan Market branch, is temporarily assisting at the Gansevoort Market branch, pending his transfer to an important management in the country.

** James M. Phillips, who kept a market at Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in

bankruptcy in New York City, with liabilities of \$1,552 and no actual assets.

** Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, had a \$5,000 fire Wednesday morning. The flames broke out in the two-story frame building occupied by the wholesale fish market of Martina, Hong & Co., at 2 to 12 Taylor street. The fireboats "Van Wyck" and "New Yorker" kept the fire from spreading.

** Thomas Mooney was choked to death by a pork chop in a restaurant at Leroy, N. Y., Tuesday night. He was eating supper.

** S. Weil, Secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is in Kansas City, where the matters in connection with the building of the big \$600,000 enlargement of the plant are being pushed.

** Richard Webber has a new wrinkle about fat geese at the Harlem Packinghouse, 120th street and 3d avenue. It is a great success for a young thing.

** J. A. Howard, manager of the S. & S. Co.'s branches is very busy just now with the Newark, N. J., and other important branch improvements.

** George Flier, of Vanderbeck's Son & Company, Strauss Bros., and the New York Veal & Mutton Co., all report business good and picking up in the small stock line. This is gratifying news from such good sources. The Western dressed people over the city feel the same improved symptoms.

** The United Dressed Beef Co. and the Eastmans Company, like the other city dressed concerns, experience the scarcity of good cattle. They come high, but are secured at all hazards. If the cattle are to be had they are bought. The grade of beef is well kept up.

** Auditor Colwell, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., who has been in the South for the past five or six weeks, is expected back any day.

** Pale faced sixteen-year-old Otto Sheer, who drives a meat wagon for the National Meat Company, of 779 Tenth avenue, held his nerve like a hero and piloted his bolting horse among the vehicles along the Boulevard. At the Circle (59th street), the horse was tired. He carromed two policemen off of their feet and was finally brought up.

** The Jersey authorities will proceed to make it hot for horse meat over there.

** William Brown, a butcher, on Hudson avenue, Union Hill, N. J., is kept pretty busy these days jacking up his house. It keeps sinking. He looks out cautiously every morning to see if he's swallowed, house and all. He thinks that the old abandoned West Shore tunnel is under him. Brown's frame of house is getting as much cracked as his frame of mind.

** Darling Brothers, of Gansevoort Market, are putting up their signs on their new 14th street house, near 9th avenue. When they get in, the trade can see good meat from many unhampered quarters.

A Business Mansaid:

"For economy's sake I had done without the telephone service until lately. I had it put in less than a year ago. Now I would not give it up for Five Hundred Dollars a Year."

(HE PAYS \$90.)

MESSAGE RATES make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate. STANDARD EQUIPMENT for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Day St., 203 Broadway, 115 W. 50th St.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, March 17, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Groth, C. H., 1893 Washington ave.; to
A. Benscher (filed Mar. 10)..... \$400
Roth, Fannie, to J. Levy (filed Mar. 16) 300
Weil, Gus, 1108 2d ave.; to J. Levy
(filed Mar. 16)..... 250

Bills of Sale.

Roth, Leopold, 26 E. 113th st.; to Fan-
nie Roth (filed Mar. 16)..... \$1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Moormann, John and Alexander, 168
Roebling st. (filed Mar. 10)..... \$500

Bills of Sale.

Block, A., 259 Bridge st.; to Nat. Cash
Reg. Co. (filed Mar. 15)..... \$215
Faulkner, Isaac N., Albany st., cor.
Miller ave.; to Estelle B. Faulkner
(filed Mar. 17)..... 75

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Birnn, F. R.; to J. Seeman..... \$1,200

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, March 17, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Seanlan, A. J., Jr., 772 3d ave.; to A.
L. Swart (filed Mar. 11)..... \$1,300
Singer, M., 1312 Freund ave.; to H. Ru-
bin (filed Mar. 13)..... 25
Singer, M., West Farms; to United He-
brew Charities (filed Mar. 14)..... 25
Haywood, J., 671 6th ave.; to J. Cotter
(filed Mar. 14)..... 325
Nagel, W., 148 W. 24th st.; to W. Schi-
ereck (filed Mar. 14)..... 350
Prunty, A., White Plains ave. and Bos-
ton Road; to J. F. Tee (filed Mar. 14) 125
Borchers, H., 221 Avenue B; to H. Poit
(filed Mar. 14)..... 400
Ferrari, C., 44 Clinton Pl.; to E. R.
Biehler (filed Mar. 15)..... 21
Diamont, A., 206 2d st.; to Danziger &
Krankann (filed Mar. 15)..... 100
Solomon, S., 1419 3d ave.; to S. Levine
(filed Mar. 16)..... 125
De Wall, W. M., 1005 3d ave.; to Kate
De Wall (filed Mar. 16)..... 600
Keith & Co., 163 Broadway; to A.
Quackenbush (R) (filed Mar. 16).... 2,500
Mahnke, C., 324 Canal st.; to P. Van
Elm (filed Mar. 16)..... 200
Gardner, D. S., 1326 Broadway; to L.
H. Steinhart (filed Mar. 16)..... 550

Bills of Sale.

Carlene, Parquale, 111 Broad st.; to
Filippo Carlene (filed Mar. 13)..... \$1
Zahn, Hy., 7 E. Broadway; to J. Kahn
(filed Mar. 14)..... 1
Horowitz, S., 1580 3d ave.; to H. Moses
(filed Mar. 15)..... 325

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Bistol, James E., 3 Willoughby st.; to
C. Wilcox (filed Mar. 10)..... \$4,000
Segelken, Casper, 295-297 5th ave.; to
J. Herman Lewis (filed Mar. 11).... 2,100
Crook, Frederick W., 1114 Bedford
ave.; to John Campbell (filed Mar. 13) 800
Bernhardt, Jacob, 173 5th ave.; to En-
gene J. Herlitz (filed Mar. 14)..... 150
Bush, Edmund H. A. & Arthur M.
1055 Broadway; to Lillian M. Burke
(filed Mar. 14)..... 610
Keith, Oscar P., 163 Broadway, N. Y.;
to Abraham Quackenbush (filed Mar.
16)..... 2,500

Bills of Sale.

Jacobson, Aaron, 116 Ewen st.; to Paul-
ina Gittelson (filed Mar. 14)..... 500
Rohrs, Frederick, 335-337 Myrtle ave.;
to Charles Lohmann (filed Mar. 15).... 2,300

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Birnn, F. R.; to J. Seeman... See Butchers
Suden, Peter, West Hoboken; to J. D.
Runge
Weinstein Max; to J. Hecht..... \$235

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—H. Ball, Hartford; res-
taurant; succeeded by Ball and Hicks.—
Frederick A. Lane, Jr., Hartford; market;
discontinued.—Michael Schutz, Hartford;
meats; sold out.—J. Burkhardt, Shelton
(Derby); meats, etc.; loss by fire; insured.—
W. F. Rague, Yantic; meat, sold out.—Benj.
Alofrin, Norwich; meat market; filed volun-
tary petition in bankruptcy.

GEORGIA.—R. C. Campbell & Co., Atlan-
ta; retail meats; W. L. Blankinship succeeds.
—M. M. Sullivan & Son, Savannah; fish; M.
N. Sullivan dead.—E. H. Ilee, Augusta;
meat market; purchase money mortg., \$443.
—M. V. Moore, Washington; meat, etc.;
R. E. dead, \$752; purchase money.

IDAHO.—R. C. May, De Lamar; meat, d's-
continued.

ILLINOIS.—F. C. Hurdick & Co.; sold out.
INDIANA.—Wm. Derleth, Indianapolis;
meats; gave R. E. dead, \$3,500; received R.
E. mortg., \$1,500; released R. E. mortg., \$1-
600.

KANSAS.—Amos Crydennan, Neodesha;
meats; chattel mortg., \$625.

KENTUCKY.—Geo. T. Westerfield, Hart-
ford; meat; succeeded by Westerfield & Mil-
ler.

MARYLAND.—Rosston, Stern & Co., Bal-
timore; hides and tallow; Anglairs Americaine
Soap Co.; succeed.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Patrick Dempsey,
Boston; provisions, etc.; chattel mortg., \$100;
discharged.—Frank F. Hotchkiss, Boston;
provisions; chattel mortg., \$621.—Frank H.
Maine, Boston; provisions, etc.; voluntary pe-
tition in bankruptcy.—Brett & Simpson,
New Bedford; mfctrs, soap and candles; sold
R. E., \$1.—R. Laprade, West Gardner; pro-
visions; voluntary bankruptcy.

MICHIGAN.—Mack & Doty, Detroit;
meat, etc.; succeeded by Mack Grocery Co.
(not. inc.)—George Lunn, South Lyons,
meat; damaged by fire; insured.—Mack &
Doty, Detroit; meats, etc.; Thos. H. Van
Loon, trustee, bill of sale, \$3,750.—J. B.
Dewey & Sons, Monroe; wholesale fish; dead
by J. B. Dewey, \$3,082, and mortg., 450.

MISSOURI.—Fred D. Webster, Kansas
City; meat, etc.; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lucier & Guertin,
Nashua; provisions, etc.; succeeded by Roleau
& Guertin.—C. F. Wright, Nashua; provi-
sions; deeded R. E., etc., \$1.

NEW JERSEY.—John P. Miles, Jersey
City; provisions; chattel mortg., \$1,000.

NEW YORK.—W. H. Lewis, Burdett;
meat, etc.; sold out.—W. R. Tabor, Clinton
Corners; meats; sold out.—Chaney Will-
iams, Remsen; butcher; sold out.—Trousdel
& Peoth, Le Roy; meat market; assigned.

OHIO.—Wild & Hankammer, Van Wert;
meat; R. E. mortg., \$2,650.

PENNSYLVANIA.—C. Olroyd & Co., Pen-
croyd; soap, etc.; mfctrs; Flint publishes dis-
solution.—Davis Stauffer, Reading; meat;
execution, \$367.—S. W. Henrie, Shickshin-
ney; meat; judgt., \$150.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for
the week condemned the following quantities
of meats: Beef, 5,000 lb; veal, 1,900 lb; pork,
60 lb; hogs, 6,359 lb; mutton, 800 lb; 20 bar-
rels poultry, 4,000 lb; 44 calves, 2,200 lb; 2
sheep, 80 lb; 3 barrels game, 450 lb.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association
of Schenectady, N. Y., held their second an-
niversary celebration on Thursday night of
last week. Before the banquet the election for
the next year's officers resulted as follows:
President, L. P. Hart; first vice-president, F.
W. Breek; second vice-president, Noah Har-
rison; recording secretary, W. D. Pickford;
financial secretary, Chas. Van Buren; treas-
urer, L. C. Meeker; trustee for three years,
Jas. R. Steers; sergeant-at-arms, James
Lewis.

Among the speakers were: Edward O'Neill,
secretary of the Johnstown Association; L. C.
Meeker, D. Wemple, Jas. Steers and Messrs.
Ryan and Litzendorph.

Ex-President Noah Harrison made a fine
speech on "Our Past," while "Our Future"
was handled in great style by the new presi-
dent. Mr. F. W. Breek supplied bundles of
fun in toasting "The Ladies." All in all, it
was a great occasion.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Green
Bay, Wis., was organized last week, at a
mass meeting held for that purpose. This or-
ganization will combat the credit evil and go
dead against injurious competition.

The Toledo (O.) Retail Grocers' and Butch-
ers' Association at their regular meeting at
Shipmaster's Hall, last week, showed another
evidence of getting down to business by ap-
pointing a regular attorney to collect their
association and individual debts. The mem-
bership is now 180 of the best marketmen
in the city.

The Grocers' and Butchers' Association, or-
ganized at Port Huron a year ago, has been
rechristened the Merchants' Association. New
officers were elected as follows: President,
Charles Wellman; vice-president, Henry
Nern; secretary, Thomas Percival; treasurer,
W. D. Smith, Sr.

The Retail Butchers' Association of
Wheeling, W. Va., elected the following offi-
cers for the ensuing year: President C. Kal-
bitzer; vice-president, Geo. Weimer; treas-
urer, B. Gartner; finance committee, John
Dunkle and Anton Korn; secretary, Wm.
Neibur, Jr.; board of directors, C. Kalbitzer;
B. Gartner, John Dunkle, Chas. Rohrig, Wm.
P. Meyer, J. C. Medick, Anton Korn, Geo.
Zoeckler, Geo. Weimer.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association
of Utica, N. Y., at their annual meeting
Thursday night of last week, elected the fol-
lowing officers for the ensuing year: Presi-
dent, F. T. Wood; vice-president, W. D. Luce;
second vice-president, Charles T. Brunner;
secretary and treasurer, E. William Reuss-
wig; trustee for three years, John Brimson;
sergeant-at-arms, Joseph J. Sauer. This as-
sociation is in a healthy financial condition,
we are told. The annual banquet was held
last night.

The following sensible agreement has been
reached by the undersigned butchers in the
far West:

It is hereby mutually agreed and under-
stood by and between the undersigned, retail
butchers doing business in the city of San
Rafael, County of Marin, State of California,
that we will each and all of us close our
places of business each and every Saturday
night, beginning with Saturday, March 18,
1899, at the hour of 11 o'clock, and keep the
same closed until the following Monday morn-
ing.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set
our hands this 1st day of March, 1899.

We also agree to forfeit ten dollars (\$10) in
case any one of us opens his place of business
on Sunday thereafter. The ten dollars (\$10)
to be divided among the other three, equally.

S. HERZOG & CO.
F. MEHL & CO.
E. DI VECCHIO.
H. SMITH & SON.

Wm. Sellman, a butcher employed at Heine-
mann's slaughterhouse, near Belleville, Ill.,
is a wonderfully strong man. He lifted an
800-pound horse, stood it on its feet and won-
dered what the crowd was cheering at. He is
modest.

Business Opportunities.

POSITION WANTED.

By a lady as cashier or bookkeeper in retail or wholesale market. Has had ten years' experience and is thoroughly posted on everything pertaining to the provision business. Address H., Box 14, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl Street, New York.

WANTED.

A practical soap maker, one that understands the manufacture of laundry soap. Good salary and steady employment to the right man. Answer at once with reference to the Gainesville Cottonseed Oil Company, Gainesville, Texas.

WANTED

A Competent Refiner with practical experience in refining high grades cottonseed oil. Address, VALLEY OIL MILLS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Ice Machine WANTED.

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Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	5 30
Prime steam	5 25
Neutral	6 1/4 a 6 1/2
Compound	4 3/4 a 4 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	5 1/4 a 6
----------------	-----------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	40-42
" No. 1	38
" No. 2	36
Oleo oil, "Extra"	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	42 1/4 a 45
" Extra	35
" No. 1	28
Tallow Oil	40-42

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	4 1/2 a 5
No. 2	4 a 4 1/4
Edible Tallow	5 a 5 1/2

GREASES.

Brown	3 1/4 a 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
White	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
" B.	3 1/2 a 3 3/4
Bone	4 1/2 a 4 3/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2 a 1 3/4
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2 a 2
Suet	2 a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	20

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	25
Crude	22 1/2
Butter oil, barrels	29-30

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.55 a 1.57 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	1.37 1/2 a 1.40
Concent tankage, 15 to 18 p.c.p. unit	1.40
Unground tankage, 10 to 12 p.c.p. ton	15.00 a 15.50
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c.p. ton	14.00 a 14.25
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. ton	13.25
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c.p. ton	13.50
Ground raw bones	24.00 a 25.00
Ground steamed bones	19.00 a 20.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Horns	\$200.00 to \$220.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 "
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	5 1/4 a 5 1/2
Pocket Pigs	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Tenderloins	15 1/2 a 16
Spare ribs	3 1/2 a 4
Trimnings	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Boston butts	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Cheek Meat	3 a 3 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	3 1/2
White, clarified	4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	1 80
Lard tierces	1 05 a 1 10

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—On Friday the position was strong at 25 1/2 for good off yellow, at which 1,000 bbls. were sold, and was otherwise unchanged.

OLEO STEARINE.—On Friday the market was 5 1/4 bid and 5 1/2 asked here, and at Chicago 5 1/4 quoted, with 250,000 lb sold there.

TALLOW.—On Friday the market on city in hogsheds was substantially 5, although no sales had occurred at that, more because the melters have hardly anything to offer and decline to name a price. The contracts went in at 4 1/4. For country prices range from 4 1/2 to 5 1/4, the latter for choice. Of city edible, sale of 100 tcs. at 5 1/2. The Chicago market is again higher, with for best packers 5 1/2 bid and 5 1/4 asked.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

620,570.—SEED-PLANTER AND FERTILIZER-DISTRIBUTER. Tilman L. Crafton, Batesville, Ark., assignor of two-thirds to James W. Holmes and E. M. Holmes, same place. Filed June 2, 1898. Renewed Feb. 2, 1899. Serial No. 704,305.

620,606.—SCALE BEAM ATTACHMENT. Lawrence A. MacCauley and Peter S. Gabbrio, Des Moines, Ia. Filed Feb. 19, 1898. Serial No. 670,900.

620,607.—KNOCKDOWN CRATE. George T. McGlaughlin, Parker's Landing, Pa. Filed Dec. 19, 1898. Serial No. 690,734.

620,623.—HERMETIC CLOSURE FOR JARS.—Alfred L. Weissenthanner, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Phoenix Cap Company, of New York. Filed, Nov. 10, 1898. Serial No. 696,092.

620,624.—MACHINE FOR CLOSING JARS.—Alfred L. Weissenthanner, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Phoenix Cap Company, of New York. Filed Nov. 10, 1898. Serial No. 696,093.

620,634.—COW-HOPPER. Henry Bassett, Salem, N. J. Filed Sept. 24, 1898. Serial No. 691,822.

620,653.—CAN HEADING MACHINE. Robert D. Hume, Gold Beach, Ore. Filed Nov. 1, 1897. Serial No. 657,078.

620,668.—HAND TRUCK. James Pleukharp, Columbus, O., assignor to Mary M. Pleukharp, same place. Filed March 19, 1898. Serial No. 674,498.

620,716.—FILTER PRESS AND CLOTH THEREFOR. John C. Montgomerie, Dalmore, Stair, Scotland. Filed March 14, 1898. Serial No. 673,771.

620,722.—CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATOR. David T. Sharples, Elgin, Ill. Filed July 7, 1897. Serial No. 643,685.

620,786.—MACHINE FOR FILTERING LIQUIDS. Michael B. Koerper and Edgar C. Talley, Waco, Tex. Filed June 2, 1898. Serial No. 682,382.

620,870.—SMOKE AND ODOR CONSUMER. John W. Lape, Mansfield, O., assignor of one-third to Wade H. Rinehart, same place. Filed June 21, 1897. Serial No. 641,736.

Trade-Marks.

32,570.—OLIVE OIL. Seville Packing Company, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 4, 1899.

* On or before noon of March 21, sealed proposals will be received for furnishing fresh and salt meats to the Hudson River State Hospital, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Louis P. Gillespie, steward, for the six months ending Oct. 1.

* Sealed proposals will be received at Room 62, Astor House, New York City, until 12 o'clock, noon, March 25, 1899, by H. E. Cole, F. A. Wheeler and L. P. Gillespie, the committee, for supplying the different New York State Hospitals for six months beginning April 1, with farinaceous foods, canned goods, etc., etc. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the steward of any of the State Hospitals, or direct from L. P. Gillespie, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Chemical Analysis made by ADOLPH LADENBURG, Analytical Chemist, Normal University of Kentucky.

10,000 parts by volume.	
Ethyl Spirits .....	.9886
Volatile Ethers	7
Oak Tanin	2
Extractive Matter	4
Analytic Alcohol	No trace.
Fusel Oil	No trace.

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5 " " " " " "	17.50
10 " " " " " "	32.50
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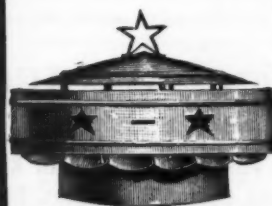
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made special effort to keep their
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which enables him to economize in
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the various processes of making
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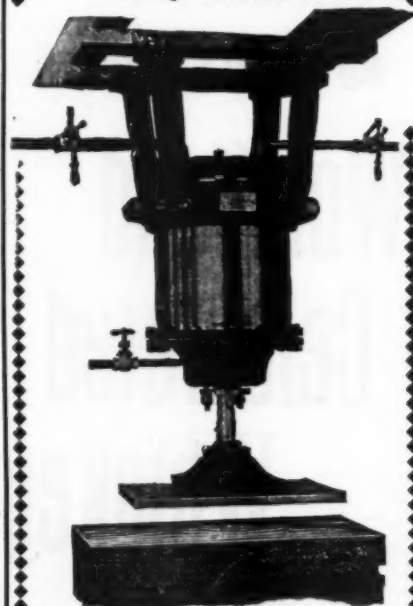
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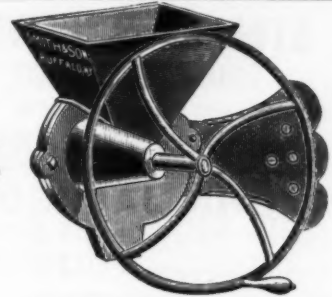
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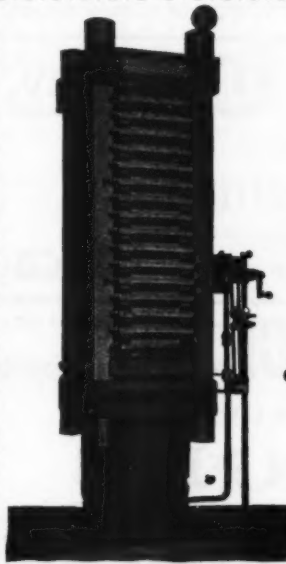
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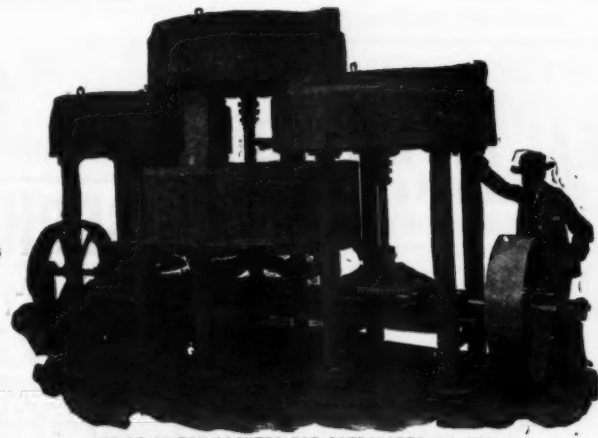
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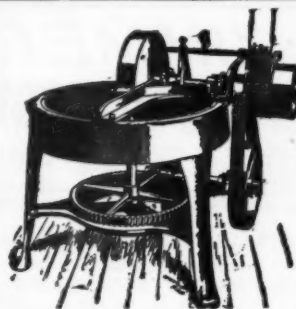
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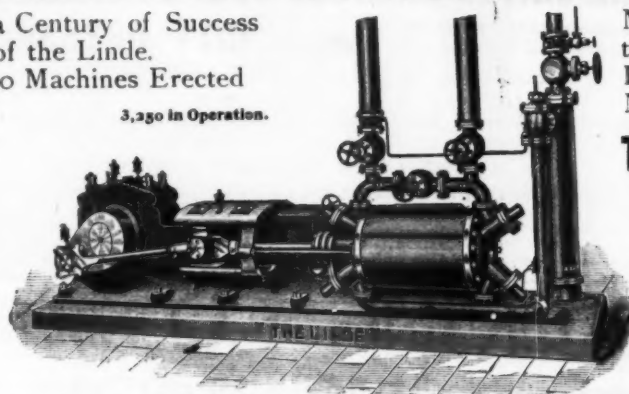
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- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

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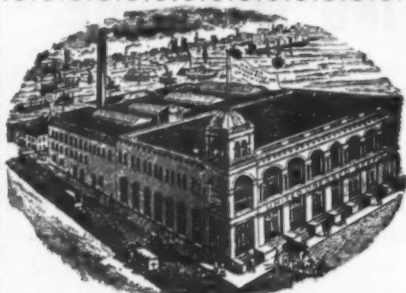
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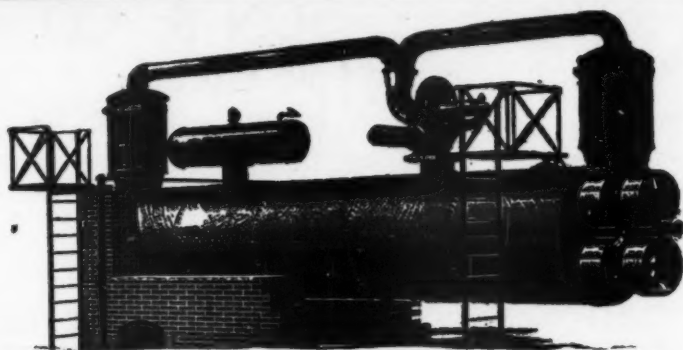
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